



OR Tambo District Municipality
(Registration number : DC15)
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2020

OR Tambo District Municipality

(Registration number : DC15)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

General Information

The reports and statements set out below comprise the annual financial statements presented to the council:

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Abbreviations

GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
SARS	South African Revenue Services
VAT	Value Added Tax
IAS	International Accounting Standards
AFS	Annual Financial Statements
ME's	Municipal Entities
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Previously CMIP)
RBIG	Reginal Bulk Infrastructure Grant
WSIG	Water Services Infrastructure Grant
IGRAP	Interpretations of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice

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General Information

EXECUTIVE MAYOR:

Cllr Sokanyile T.

SPEAKER:

Cllr Nkompela X.D.

MEMBERS OF THE MAYORAL COMMITTEE

Executive Mayor
Deputy Executive Mayor
MMC: Water and Sanitation Services
MMC: Budget and Treasury Office & Internal Audit
MMC: Corporate Services
MMC: Community Services
MMC: Rural Economic Development Programme
MMC: Human Settlement & Disaster Management
MMC: Special Programmes & Social Services
MMC: IGR, Planning, Research & Policy Development
MMC: Technical Services

Cllr Sokanyile T.
Cllr Nogumla R.Z.
Cllr Ngqongwa N.
Cllr Giyose R.M.
Cllr Mdledle N.
Cllr Mdoda N.Z.
Cllr Zozo D.
Cllr Mjokovana D.
Cllr Godongwana S.
Cllr Dambuza M. B.
Cllr Sabona J.

GRADING OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY:

Grade 5

AUDITORS:

External:

Auditor-General South Africa

Internal:

Own Staff

PRIMARY BANKER:

First National Bank

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Magwa House
Nelson Mandela Drive
MTHATHA
5099

Private Bag X6043
MTHATHA
5099

Telephone: (047) 501-6400; Facsimile: (047) 501-6455

E-Mail: ortambodm@ortambodm.org.za

Website: www.ortambodm.gov.za

MUNICIPAL MANAGER

O.N. Hlazo (047) 501-6400
owenh@ortambodm.gov.za

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

M.E. Moleko (047) 501-7011
moabim@ortambodm.gov.za

ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER

F. Mphako (047) 501-6400
mphakof@ortambodm.gov.za

OR Tambo District Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2020

General Information

1. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Accounting Officer is required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the Accounting Officer to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the municipality as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements and was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The annual financial statements were prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) as well as relevant interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

I, as the Accounting Officer, acknowledge that I am ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the municipality and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable me to meet these responsibilities, I have set standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or deficit in a cost-effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the municipality and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the municipality's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the municipality is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the municipality. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the municipality endeavors to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behavior are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

I have reviewed the municipality's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2021 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, I am satisfied that the municipality has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The annual financial statements are prepared on the basis that the municipality is a going concern and that the OR Tambo District Municipality has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of the municipality.

Although, I am primarily responsible for the financial affairs of the municipality, this is supported by the municipality's external auditors.

I would like to bring to your attention the following material matters to your attention:

The external auditor, being the Auditor General of South Africa, is responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the municipality's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the municipality's external auditors and their report is presented on page xx.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

General Information

1. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The annual financial statements set out on pages 7 to 76, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved on 30 June 2020



F. MPHAKO

ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER

30 OCTOBER 2020



M.E. MOLEKO

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

30 OCTOBER 2020

OR Tambo District Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Members of the council

CONCILLOR	PARTY	PARTY REP.	LM REP.
Bara B.	DA	No	Yes
Beqezi N.	ANC	Yes	No
Bokwe F.	ANC	No	Yes
Bontsa E.S.	DA	No	Yes
Bunzana M.	UDM	No	Yes
Cube Z.	DA	No	Yes
Cwecwe N.	ANC	No	Yes
Dambuza M.B.	ANC	Yes	No
Dudumayo B.R.	UDM	Yes	No
Dumisa T.V.	ANC	No	Yes
Fono N.	ANC	No	Yes
Gaxeni F.	ANC	No	Yes
Gcinindawo N.	ANC	No	Yes
Giyose R.M.	ANC	Yes	No
Godongwana S.	ANC	Yes	No
Gqetywa N.I.	ANC	No	Yes
Gqwetha B.	UDM	No	Yes
Gusana Z.	ANC	No	Yes
Mabasa S.N.	DA	No	Yes
Mabongo L.	ANC	Yes	No
Madwantsi P.	ANC	No	Yes
Malghas B.	MRRA	No	Yes
Malghas U.	ANC	No	Yes
Malindi A.X.	ANC	Yes	No
Mandita K.D.	ANC	Yes	No
Maqhajini L.	EFF	Yes	No
Matanzima S.	ANC	No	Yes
Mbangatha N.	ANC	No	Yes
Mchithakali N.	ANC	No	Yes
Mdledle N.	ANC	Yes	No
Mdoda N.Z.	ANC	Yes	No
Mgaweni T.	ANC	No	Yes
Mjoji L.	AIC	Yes	No
Mjokovana D.	ANC	No	Yes
Mkontwana N.	ANC	No	Yes
Msakeni M.	ANC	No	Yes
Myolwa D.J.	ANC	Yes	No
Mziba L.	ANC	No	Yes
Mzimane N.F.	UDM	No	Yes
Ndude L.M.	UDM	Yes	No
Ngozi W.	ANC	Yes	No
Ngqongwa N.	ANC	No	Yes
Nkani N.	ANC	No	Yes

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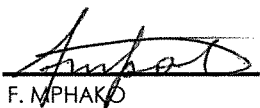
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Members of the council

Nkompela X.	ANC	Yes	No
Nogumla R.Z.	ANC	Yes	No
Nokhanda B.	ANC	Yes	No
Ntukuntezi L.S.	ANC	No	Yes
Pato T.Z.	CI	Yes	No
Pepping P.N.	ANC	Yes	No
Qangani S.	ANC	No	Yes
Qaqa M.S.	ANC	No	Yes
Rolobile I.	ANC	No	Yes
Sabisa T.N.	ANC	Yes	No
Sabona J.	ANC	Yes	No
Sokanyile T.	ANC	Yes	No
Tshotsho L.	EFF	No	Yes
Xangayi C.T.	DA	Yes	No
Zozo D.M.	ANC	No	Yes

Certification of Councillors' Allowances and Benefits

I certify that the salaries, allowances and benefits of councillors as disclosed in note 26 to these annual financial statements are within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in section 219 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, read with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, Act 20 of 1998 and the Minister of Provincial and Local Government's determination in accordance with the Act.



F. MPHAKO

ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER

30 OCTOBER 2020

OR Tambo District Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Foreword

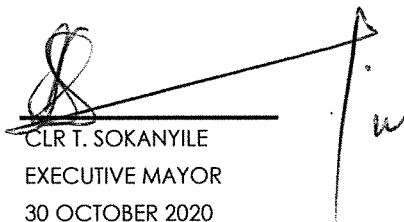
I am pleased to present the O.R. Tambo District Municipality's Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020. These statements, when read together with the annual report, provide a measure of our progress in line with our Integrated Developmental Plan (IDP) which is a product of high quality consultation between the municipality and its inhabitants.

We also use these statements as a tool to deepening our communications with our stakeholders. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the municipality's and municipal entities' leadership, both politically and administratively, for their effort in advancing the will of the people. I would like to thank all officials from the Budget and Treasury Department, starting from the most junior to the most senior one, for your patience, perseverance, dedication and commitment to our strategic objectives. Your hard work, blood and sweat is helping us to turn O.R. Tambo District Municipality to be among the government institutions that are able to account for public resources.

During the 2019/20 financial year O.R. Tambo District Municipality continued to deliver equitable services to its inhabitants.

With our financial and human resources stretched, we try to stretch every cent to reach more people and attain more value from money. Growing the economy is one of our strategic priorities. We continually seek partnerships in the development of our municipality, both in the public and the private sector. We appreciate the need to foster strong partnerships across all spheres of government and to nurture our partnerships with our stakeholders and communities, and to remain relevant and accessible to these stakeholders. We seek to create a platform where community issues, such as new ideas for development or service delivery challenges, can be addressed. We are committed to principles of good governance and our goal is to remain transparent in the process of executing our responsibilities. We are also committed to the enhancement of our governance process and we wish to translate this into tangible results. These results will include strong financial controls, improved financial performance and, most importantly, the attainment of an unqualified audit opinion.

To achieve all the above, we require improved performance, both politically and administratively, strict adherence to government policy, effective implementation of council resolutions from administration and unwavering support from our communities. It is every citizen's civic duty to ensure that the greater good of society is protected, harnessed and nurtured. It is in the best interest of each person from our region to unite behind a common purpose of seeing rapid economic growth which results in the creation of new jobs, new business opportunities and safe communities to live in.



CLR T. SOKANYILE
EXECUTIVE MAYOR
30 OCTOBER 2020

OR Tambo District Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2020

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	2	7,566,477	16,704,811
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	3	125,000,672	82,319,707
Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions	4	1,034,990	3,553,058
Prepayments	5	132,672,949	209,801,187
VAT Receivable	6	59,391,055	55,752,380
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	322,955,526	270,129,619
		648,621,669	638,260,762
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	8	6,810,703,979	6,348,345,527
Intangible Assets	9	1,985,318	2,800,811
Investment Property	10	2,200,000	2,200,000
Heritage Assets	11	247,025	247,025
		6,815,136,322	6,353,593,363
TOTAL ASSETS		7,463,757,991	6,991,854,125
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Consumer Deposits	12	3,449,431	3,213,932
Employee Benefit Liabilities - Current portion	13	5,030,000	3,211,000
Payables from Exchange Transactions	14	419,324,662	380,024,293
Payables from Non-exchange Transactions	15	12,560,102	7,349,137
Unspent Conditional Grants and Receipts	16	457,734,975	338,905,803
		898,099,170	732,704,165
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employee Benefit Liabilities	17	118,938,861	113,540,052
		118,938,861	113,540,052
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,017,038,031	846,244,217
Net Assets		6,446,719,960	6,145,609,908
Accumulated surplus / (Deficit)	18	6,446,719,960	6,145,609,908
		6,446,719,960	6,145,609,908

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
REVENUE			
Revenue from Exchange Transactions			
Service Charges	19	274,834,301	246,651,582
Rental of Facilities and Equipment	20	36,582	97,810
Interest Earned - External Investments	21	26,822,232	40,327,770
Interest Earned - Outstanding Debtors	22	27,544,912	41,772,269
Operational revenue	23	371,136	36,148
Income from Agency Services	24	186,995	139,182
Total revenue from exchange transactions		329,796,158	329,024,761
Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions			
Transfer revenue			
Government Grants and Subsidies Received	25	1,690,081,653	1,920,562,307
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		1,690,081,653	1,920,562,307
Total revenue		2,019,877,811	2,249,587,068
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Related Costs	26	(690,766,204)	(539,950,108)
Remuneration of Councillors	27	(21,312,027)	(22,303,123)
Depreciation and Amortisation	28	(226,614,511)	(212,487,007)
Impairment Losses	29	(94,949,316)	(4,263,256)
Bad Debts Written off	30	(10,766,969)	(300,650,408)
Finance Costs	31	(12,611,101)	(9,314,986)
Bulk Purchases	32	(47,200,703)	(35,044,992)
Contracted Services	33	(181,272,635)	(228,655,810)
Transfers and subsidies	34	(176,470,473)	(222,818,543)
Inventory Consumed	35	(36,313,260)	(29,191,771)
Operational Costs	36	(212,420,346)	(273,636,441)
Total expenditure		(1,710,697,545)	(1,878,316,445)
Operating Surplus		309,180,266	371,270,623
Reversal of Impairment	37	678,654	229,052,444
Profit / (Loss) on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment		(22,004,868)	(1,050,862)
Actuarial Gain / (Loss)		13,256,000	(8,027,000)
Surplus for the year		301,110,051	591,245,204

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	Accumulated surplus	Total net assets
Balance at 01 July 2018		5,731,692,008	5,731,692,008
Correction of errors	45	(177,327,304)	(177,327,304)
Restated* Balance at 01 July 2018		5,554,364,704	5,554,364,704
Restated* Surplus for the year		591,245,204	591,245,204
Restated* Balance at 30 June 2019		6,145,609,908	6,145,609,908
Surplus for the year		301,110,051	301,110,051
Balance at 30 June 2020		6,446,719,960	6,446,719,960

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Service Charges	19	152,929,661	109,436,731
Interest income	22	33,170,223	123,448,252
Other receipts	23	14,841,166	12,959,822
Transfers and subsidies	25	1,886,039,062	2,049,666,924
		2,086,980,112	2,295,511,729
Payments			
Employee related costs	26	(682,398,395)	(530,785,108)
Remuneration of Councillors	27	(21,312,027)	(22,303,123)
Finance Costs	31	(505,101)	(465,986)
Suppliers Paid	33	(180,034,635)	(235,828,828)
Other payments	36	(419,993,110)	(519,327,251)
		(1,304,243,268)	(1,308,710,296)
Net cash flows from operating activities	38	782,736,844	986,801,433
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8	(729,732,937)	(900,492,929)
Purchase of other intangible assets	9	(178,000)	-
Proceeds from sale of assets		-	46,857
Net cash flows from investing activities		(729,910,937)	(900,446,072)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		52,825,907	86,355,361
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		270,129,619	183,774,258
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		322,955,526	270,129,619

OR Tambo District Municipality

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts	Variance	Ref.
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Statement of Financial Performance

Revenue

Revenue from exchange transactions

Service charges	307,474,028	13,000,000	320,474,028	274,834,301	45,639,727	C01
Rental of fixed assets	60,984	-	60,984	36,582	24,402	C02
Interest received (trading)	66,882,200	(13,000,000)	53,882,200	54,367,144	(484,944)	C03
Operational revenue	197,331,689	(889,907)	196,441,782	371,136	196,070,646	C04
Total revenue from exchange transactions	571,748,901	(889,907)	570,858,994	329,609,163	241,249,831	

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers and subsidies	1,846,857,000	171,051,730	2,017,908,730	1,690,081,653	327,827,077	C05
Income from Agency Services	-	-	-	186,995	(186,995)	C06
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	1,846,857,000	171,051,730	2,017,908,730	1,690,268,648	327,640,082	

Total revenue

2,418,605,902	170,161,823	2,588,767,725	2,019,877,811	568,889,914	
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Expenditure

Employee Related Costs	(579,709,962)	(408,000)	(580,117,962)	(690,766,204)	110,648,242	C07
Remuneration of Councillors	(22,659,099)	-	(22,659,099)	(21,312,027)	(1,347,072)	C07
Depreciation and Amortisation	(165,748,000)	-	(165,748,000)	(226,614,511)	60,866,511	C08
Impairment Losses	(92,405,456)	-	(92,405,456)	(94,949,316)	2,543,860	C09
Finance Costs	-	-	-	(12,611,101)	12,611,101	C10
Bad Debts Written off	-	-	-	(10,766,969)	10,766,969	C11
Bulk Purchases	(41,145,000)	5,400,000	(35,745,000)	(47,200,703)	11,455,703	C12
Contracted Services	(213,751,991)	20,378,587	(193,373,404)	(181,272,635)	(12,100,769)	C13
Transfers and subsidies	(71,524,657)	(23,678,992)	(95,203,649)	(176,470,473)	81,266,824	C14
Inventory Consumed	(24,758,781)	2,631,000	(22,127,781)	(36,313,260)	14,185,479	C15
Operational Expenses	(221,540,796)	(45,652,501)	(267,193,297)	(212,420,346)	(54,772,951)	C16
Total expenditure	(1,433,243,742)	(41,329,906)	(1,474,573,648)	(1,710,697,545)	236,123,897	

Operating surplus

985,362,159	128,831,917	1,114,194,076	309,180,266	805,013,811	
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Reversal of Impairment	-	-	-	678,654	(678,654)	C17
Gain / (Loss) on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	(22,004,868)	22,004,868	C18
Actuarial Losses	-	-	-	13,256,000	(13,256,000)	C19
	-	-	-	(8,070,214)	8,070,214	

Surplus for the year

985,362,159	128,831,917	1,114,194,076	301,110,051	813,084,025	
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OR Tambo District Municipality

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Interim Financial Statements for the year ended 30 April 2020

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts	Variance	Ref.
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Statement of Financial Position

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

Inventories	-	17,540,052	17,540,052	7,566,477	9,973,575	D01
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	169,772,979	(69,904,141)	99,868,838	125,000,672	(25,131,834)	D02
Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions	-	-	-	1,034,990	(1,034,990)	D03
VAT Receivable	-	57,941,249	57,941,249	59,391,055	(1,449,806)	D04
Cash and Cash Equivalents	234,131,273	20,702,556	254,833,829	322,955,526	(68,121,697)	D05
Prepayments	-	-	-	132,672,949	(132,672,949)	D06
	403,904,252	26,279,716	430,183,968	648,621,669	(218,437,701)	

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Property, Plant and Equipment	7,153,122,210	(11,405,811)	7,141,716,399	6,810,703,979	331,012,420	D07
Intangible Assets	-	16,200,811	16,200,811	1,985,318	14,215,493	D08
Investment Property	-	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	-	
Heritage Assets	-	250,000	250,000	247,025	2,975	D09
	7,153,122,210	7,245,000	7,160,367,210	6,815,136,322	345,230,888	

TOTAL ASSETS

7,557,026,462	33,524,716	7,590,551,178	7,463,757,991	126,793,187	
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CURRENT LIABILITIES

Consumer Deposits	-	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,449,431	50,569	D10
Employee Benefit Liabilities - Current portion	-	3,300,000	3,300,000	5,030,000	(1,730,000)	D11
Payables from Exchange Transactions	215,616,710	(102,308,356)	113,308,354	419,324,662	(306,016,308)	D12
Payables from Non-exchange Transactions	-	(8,084,048)	(8,084,048)	12,560,102	(20,644,150)	D13
Unspent Conditional Grants and Receipts	-	-	-	457,734,975	(457,734,975)	D14
Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities	297,648	(297,648)	-	-	-	
	215,914,358	(103,890,052)	112,024,306	898,099,170	(786,074,864)	

NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

Long-term Liabilities	104,000	(104,000)	-	-	-	
Employee Benefit Liabilities	-	110,344,052	110,344,052	118,938,861	(8,594,809)	D15
	104,000	110,240,052	110,344,052	118,938,861	(8,594,809)	

TOTAL LIABILITIES

216,018,358	6,350,000	222,368,358	1,017,038,031	(794,669,673)	
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NET ASSETS

7,341,008,104	27,174,716	7,368,182,820	6,446,719,960	921,462,860	
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Accumulated surplus / (Deficit)	7,341,008,104	27,174,716	7,368,182,820	6,446,719,960	921,462,860	
	7,341,008,104	27,174,716	7,368,182,820	6,446,719,960	921,462,860	

OR Tambo District Municipality

(Registration number : DC15)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts	Variance	Ref.
Figures in Rand						
Cash Flow Statement						
Cash flows from operating activities						
Receipts						
Service Charges	319,772,989	13,000,000	332,772,989	152,929,661	179,843,328	E01
Transfers and subsidies	1,843,745,000	166,850,730	2,010,595,730	1,886,039,062	124,556,668	E02
Interest income	36,882,200	(13,000,000)	23,882,200	33,170,223	(9,288,023)	E03
Other receipts	246,117,204	(165,955,729)	80,161,475	14,841,166	65,320,309	E04
	2,446,517,394	895,001	2,447,412,394	2,086,980,112		
Payments						
Suppliers and employees	(1,188,161,505)	6,350,000	(1,181,811,505)	(1,127,267,694)	(54,543,811)	E05
Finance Costs	-	-	-	(505,101)	505,101	E06
Transfers and Grants	(100,383,345)	-	(100,383,345)	(176,470,473)	76,087,128	E07
	(1,288,544,850)	6,350,000	(1,282,194,850)	(1,304,243,268)		
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,157,972,544	7,245,001	1,165,217,545	782,736,844		
Cash flows from investing activities						
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,107,615,533)	(174,095,730)	(1,281,711,263)	(729,732,937)	(551,978,326)	E08
Purchase of other intangible assets	-	-	-	(178,000)	178,000	E08
Purchases of heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	
Decrease / (Increase) in Long-term receivables	-	-	-	-	-	
Net cash flows from investing activities	(1,107,615,533)	(174,095,730)	(1,281,711,263)	(729,910,937)		
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	50,357,011	(166,850,729)	(116,493,718)	52,825,907		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	183,774,261	187,553,286	371,327,547	270,129,619	101,197,928	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	234,131,272	20,702,557	254,833,829	322,955,526		

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

C01	Service Charges - The budget amount was based on prior year total plus 6% increase. Through the process of continuous data cleansing certain customer accounts that were previously billed using incorrect tariffs were corrected resulting in revenue that is less than anticipated.
C02	Rental of fixed assets - Hall was hired less than anticipated as a result of lockdown regulations prohibiting mass gatherings.
C03	Interest Received - Variance is only -1% which is immaterial.
C04	Operational revenue - Budget includes VAT and reserves whilst in GRAP, VAT is in accounts receivable and reserves in cash flow.
C05	Transfers and subsidies - The decrease in Transfers and subsidies can be attributed to unspent grants which was partly due to the lockdown.
C06	Income from Agency Services - Commission from the garnishee was not budgeted for.
C07	Employee Related Costs - The variance is mainly due to overall increase of employee costs by two notches in July 2019.
C07	Remuneration of Councillors - Increment budgeted for was more than the actual increment on the Councillors.
C08	Depreciation and amortisation - The increase was mainly due to adjustment of infrastructure assets with completed assets subsequent to the WIP register clean-up conducted during the current year.
C09	Impairment Losses - Variance is only -3% which is immaterial.
C10	Finance costs - Finance cost includes interest cost on post employee benefits and interest paid on overdue accounts. The interest cost relating to post employee benefits was budgeted for under Employee related cost while the interest paid on overdue accounts was not budgeted for. Refer to note 32 for amounts.
C11	Bad Debts Written off - Bad debts written-off were not budgeted for.
C12	Bulk Purchases - The variance is mainly due to increase in water purchases as a result of increase in consumption.
C13	Contracted Services - The variance is mainly due to decrease in payments of consultants and contractors as well as lockdown period.
C14	Transfers and Subsidies - The variance is mainly due to the fact that the actual amounts include project expenditure (VIP toilets) budgeted for under Operational costs
C15	Inventory Consumed - The actual expenditure was more than what the municipality projected during budgeting.
C16	Operational Costs - The variance is mainly attributed to project expenditure (VIP toilets) accounted for under Transfers and Subsidies but budgeted for under this item.
C17	Reversal of Impairment - Not budgeted for as the municipality was not expecting to recover non-exchange debtors.
C18	Loss on disposal of Assets - There was no budget for gains or losses on disposal as the municipality was not expecting to dispose any assets. Disposals were as a result of vehicles damaged in accidents.
C19	Actuarial Gains / Losses - Actuarial losses are budgeted for under Employee related costs

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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts	Variance	Ref.
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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

D01	Inventory - the municipality implemented a just-in-time procurement system in the current year which resulted in reduced inventory at year end.
D02	Receivables from Exchange Transactions - Variance is mainly due to non-payments of accounts by debtors
D03	Receivables from non exchange - The projection was more than the actual debtors at year end.
D04	VAT Receivable - National Treasury template for the budget not aligned to GRAP and the VAT is included on receivable from non exchange
D05	Cash and Cash Equivalent - is mainly due to Unspent grants.
D06	Prepayments - Not budgeted for.
D07	Property Plant and Equipment - Budget includes the all MIG expenditure whilst in actual outcomes, only expenditure that meets the PPE criteria
D08	Intangible Assets - Certain Solar system modules planned to be purchased during the current year were not purchased.
D09	Heritage Assets - Variance of 1% is regarded as immaterial.
D10	Consumer Deposits - Variance of 1% is regarded as immaterial.
D11	Employee Benefit Liabilities (Current Portion) - Current Portion of the post employment benefit provision per the actuarial valuation in the current year was higher than expected.
D12	Payables from exchange transactions - The variance can be attributed to increase in procurement activities between May and June after the lockdown regulations were eased.
D13	Payables from Non-exchange Transactions - The actual balance at the end of the year was less than projected.
D14	Unspent Conditional Grants - Not budgeted for as the municipality was not anticipating under-expenditure.
D15	Employee Benefit Liabilities (Long-Term) - Post employment benefit provision per the actuarial valuation in the current year was higher than expected.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

E01	Service Charges - Actual collections on water and sanitation services were lesser than budgeted for due to non-payment of debtors.
E02	Transfers and subsidies - The variance was due to high unspent grants.
E03	Interest Received - The investment interest rate decreased in the last quarter of the current year resulting in lower than expected interest revenue.
E04	Other Receipts - VAT refunds less than budgeted for due to ongoing VAT audit that delays the refund.
E05	Suppliers and employees - The variance is immaterial.
E06	Finance Costs - Not budgeted for.
E07	Transfers and Grants - The actual expenditure was more than anticipated.
E08	Purchase of property plant and equipment - Underspending is mainly due to the classification treatment of MIG spending on VIP toilets. In budget, the total spending on MIG is classified as capital expenditure whilst in the AFS, only expenditure that meets the asset criteria are capitalised. MIG spending on VIP toilets do not meet the asset criteria hence the difference.

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Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the effective Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), as approved by the Minister of finance, including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standard Board and the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003).

The annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except where indicated otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand.

1.1 Changes in Accounting policy and comparability

Accounting policies have been consistently applied unless it has been indicated otherwise.

For the years ended 31 March 2020 and 30 June 2019 the municipality adopted the framework as set out in paragraph 1 above. The details of any resulting changes in Accounting policy and comparative restatements are set out below and in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

Those standards of GRAP and interpretations of such standards applicable, are therefore as follows:

- GRAP 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements (2010 as revised)
- GRAP 2 - Cash Flow Statements (as revised in 2010)
- GRAP 3 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (2010 as revised)
- GRAP 4 - The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (2010 as revised)
- GRAP 5 - Borrowing Costs (2013 as revised)
- GRAP 6 - Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (to be replaced by GRAP 34 - 35 from 1 July 2020)
- GRAP 7 - Investments in Associates (to be replaced by GRAP 36 - 38 from 1 July 2020)
- GRAP 8 - Interest in Joint Ventures (to be replaced by GRAP 36 - 38 from 1 July 2020)
- GRAP 9 - Revenue from Exchange Transactions (2010 as revised)
- GRAP 10 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies (2010 as revised)
- GRAP 11 - Construction Contracts (2010 as revised)
- GRAP 12 - Inventories (2010 as revised)
- GRAP 13 - Leases (2010 as revised)
- GRAP 14 - Events After the Reporting Date (2010 as revised)
- GRAP 16 - Investment Property (2010 as revised)
- GRAP 17 - Property Plant and Equipment (2010 as revised)
- GRAP 18 - Segment Reporting (2011 as revised)
- GRAP 19 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (2010 as revised)
- GRAP 20 - Related Party Disclosures (2011 as revised)
- GRAP 21 - Impairment of non-cash-generating assets
- GRAP 23 - Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)
- GRAP 24 - Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements
- GRAP 25 - Employee Benefits
- GRAP 26 - Impairment of cash-generating assets
- GRAP 27 - Agriculture
- GRAP 31 - Intangible Assets
- GRAP 32 - Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor
- GRAP 34 - Separate Financial Statements - Effective from 1 July 2020 for MFMA Organisations
- GRAP 35 - Consolidated Financial Statements - Effective from 1 July 2020 for MFMA Organisations
- GRAP 36 - Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Effective from 1 July 2020 for MFMA Organisations
- GRAP 37 - Joint Arrangements - Effective from 1 July 2020 for MFMA Organisations
- GRAP 38 - Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities - Effective from 1 July 2020 for MFMA Organisations
- GRAP 100 - Non-current Assets held for Sale and Discontinued Operations (2010 as revised)
- GRAP 103 - Heritage Assets
- GRAP 104 - Financial Instruments

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Accounting Policies

- GRAP 105 - Transfer of functions between entities under common control
- GRAP 106 - Transfer of functions between entities not under common control
- GRAP 107 – Mergers
- GRAP 108 - Statutory Receivables
- GRAP 109 - Accounting by Principals and Agent
- GRAP 110 - Living and Non-living resources - Effective from 1 July 2020 for MFMA Organisations

Standards Approved and Not Yet Effective

- GRAP 104 - Financial Instruments - Amendment

Interpretations - Approved and effective

- IGRAP 1 - Applying the probability test on initial recognition of revenue
- IGRAP 2 - Changes in Existing Decommissioning Restoration and Similar Liabilities
- IGRAP 3 - Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease
- IGRAP 4 - Rights to Interests Arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds
- IGRAP 5 - Applying the Restatement Approach under the Standard of GRAP on Financial Reporting
- IGRAP 6 - Loyalty Programmes
- IGRAP 7 - The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction
- IGRAP 8 - Agreements for the Construction of Assets from Exchange Transactions
- IGRAP 9 - Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners
- IGRAP 10 - Assets Received from Customers
- IGRAP 11 - Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities
- IGRAP 12 - Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-Monetary Contributions
- IGRAP 13 - Operating Leases - Incentives
- IGRAP 14 - Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease
- IGRAP 15 - Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services
- IGRAP 16 - Intangible Assets - Website Costs (effective 1 June 2013)
- IGRAP 17 - Interpretation of the Standard of GRAP on Service Concession Arrangements Where a Grantor Controls a Significant Residual Interest in an Asset
- IGRAP 18 - Interpretation of the Standard of GRAP on Recognition and Derecognition of Land
- IGRAP 19 - Liabilities to Pay Levies
- IGRAP 20 - Accounting for adjustment to revenue

Interpretations – Approved and not yet effective

None

Where a standard of GRAP is approved and effective, it replaces the equivalent of International Public sector accounting Standard, International Financial Reporting Standards or SA Generally accepted Accounting Practice. Where a standard of GRAP has been issued but is not yet effective, the municipality may select to apply the principles established in that standard in developing appropriate Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting

1.2 Critical Judgement, Estimates and Assumptions

In the application of the municipality's Accounting policies, which are described below, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Accounting Policies

1.2 Critical Judgement, Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgments and estimates that the management have made in the process of applying the municipality's Accounting Policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Annual Financial Statements:

Revenue Recognition

Accounting policy 1.17.1 on revenue from exchange transactions and Accounting policy 1.17.2 on revenue from non-exchange transactions describes the conditions under which revenue will be recorded by the management of the municipality.

In making their judgment, the management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue as set out in GRAP 9 (Revenue from exchange transactions) and GRAP 23 (Revenue from non-exchange transactions). As far as Revenue from non-exchange transactions is concerned (see Basis of Preparation above), and , in particular, whether the municipality, when goods are sold, had transferred to the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and when service is rendered, whether the service has rendered. Also of importance is the estimation process involved in initially measuring revenue at the fair value thereof. Management of the municipality is satisfied that the revenue in the current year is appropriate.

Financial Assets and liabilities

The classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities, into categories, is based on judgement. Accounting Policy 1.15 on Financial Assets Classification and Accounting Policy 1.15 on Financial Liabilities Classification describe the factors and criteria considered by the management of the municipality in the classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities.

In making the above-mentioned judgement management considered the definition and recognition criteria for the classification of financial instruments as set out in GRAP 104 (Financial Instruments).

Impairment of Financial Assets

Accounting policy 1.15 on Impairment of financial assets describes the process followed to determine the value at which financial assets should be impaired. In making the estimation of the impairment, the management of the municipality considered the detailed criteria of impairment of financial assets as set out in GRAP 104 (Financial Instruments) and used its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. The management of the municipality is satisfied that impairment of Financial assets recorded during the year is appropriate

Impairment of Trade receivables:

The calculation in respect of the impairment of debtors is based on an assessment of the extent to which debtors have defaulted on payments already due, and an assessment of their ability to make payments based on their creditworthiness. This is performed per service-identifiable categories across all classes of debtors.

The total increase in estimation of the impairment of receivables from exchange transactions and that of receivables from non-exchange transactions are disclosed in notes 3 and 4 to the Annual Financial Statement

Fair Value Estimations

As described in Accounting policy 1.13 the municipality subsequently measures its Biological assets in terms of the fair value model.

The valuation of assets are based on management's estimation. Management considered the impact of valuation techniques and market information in order to determine the valuations, and more specific as follows:

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Accounting Policies

1.2 Critical Judgement, Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Biological Assets

The fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs used to value Biological assets requires management to make certain assumptions which are subject to change. The current assumptions are as follows:

- Cattle are valued at the prevailing market rates, as determined by breed, genetic, merit and age , less point-of-sale costs.
- Fruit trees, harvest and vegetables are valued by way of arms' length transaction that would have been applied / prevailing in replacing the existing fruit trees, harvest and vegetables with new fruit trees, harvest and vegetables.

Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible assets and Investment Property

As described in Accounting policies 1.8.3 and 1.9.1, the municipality depreciates its Property, Plant and Equipment (excluding land) and amortises its Intangible assets, over the estimated useful lives of the assets, taking into account the residual values of the assets at the end of their useful lives, which is determined when the assets are available for use.

The useful lives of the assets are based on management's estimation. Management considered the impact of technology, availability of capital funding, service requirements and required return on assets in order to determine the optimum useful life expectation, where appropriate.

The estimation of residual values of assets is based on the management's judgement as to whether the assets will be sold or used to the end of their useful lives, and in what condition they will be at that time Impairment: Write-down of Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Investment Property.

Accounting policy 1.13 on impairment of assets, Accounting policy 1.9.1 on Intangible assets - Subsequent measurement, amortisation and impairment and Accounting policy 11.2 on inventory - Subsequent measurement describe the conditions under which non-financial assets are tested for potential impairment losses by the management of the municipality. Significant estimates and judgements are made relating to impairment testing of Property, Plant and Equipment, impairment testing of Intangible assets and write-down of Inventories to the lowest of the cost and net realisable value.

In making the above-mentioned estimates and judgement, management considered the subsequent measurement criteria and indicators of potential impairment losses as set out in GRAP 21 (Impairment of Non-cash generating assets) and GRAP 26 (Impairment of Cash generating assets). In particular, the calculation of the recoverable service amount for PPE and intangible assets and net realisable value for Inventories involves significant judgement by management

Estimated impairments during the year to Inventory, Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible assets Investment Property, Heritage assets and biological assets are disclosed in notes 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 to the Annual Financial statement, if applicable.

Water Inventory

The estimation of Water Inventory in reservoirs is based on the measurement of water via electronic level sensors, which determines the depth of water in the reservoirs, which is then converted into volumes based on the capacity of the reservoir. Furthermore, the length and width of all pipes are taken into account in determining the volume of the water on hand at year-end.

Defined Benefit Plan liabilities

As described in Accounting Policy 1.19 employee benefits - Post-employment benefits municipality obtains actuarial valuations of its Defined benefit plan liabilities. the defined benefit obligations of the municipality that were identified are post-retirement Health benefit obligations and Long-service awards. The estimated liabilities are recorded in accordance with the requirement of GRAP 25. Details of the liabilities and the key assumptions made by the actuaries in estimating the liabilities are provided in the relevant notes to the Annual Financial Statements.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Accounting Policies

Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Management's judgement is required when recognising and measuring provisions and when measuring Contingent liabilities. Provisions are discounted where the effect of discounting is material using actuarial valuations.

Budget Information

Deviations between the budget and actual amounts are regarded as material differences when a 10% deviation exists. All material differences are explained in the notes to the Annual Financial Statements.

1.3 Presentation currency

These annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand, rounded off to the nearest Rand which is the functional currency of the municipality.

1.4 Going concern assumption

These annual financial statements have been prepared on a Going Concern Basis.

1.5 Offsetting

Assets, Liabilities Revenues and Expenses have not been offset except when offsetting is required or permitted by a standard of GRAP. 1.6 Standards, Amendments to Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective.

The following standards of GRAP and interpretations of such standards which are issued but not yet effective, are applicable to the municipality:

Estimates and Errors.

The municipality applied the principles established in the following standard of GRAP that have been issued but not yet effective, in developing appropriate Accounting Policies dealing with the following related party transactions, but have not yet adopted this standard.

1.7 Net Assets

Included in the Net assets of the municipality are the following reserves that are maintained in terms of specific requirements

1.8 Property, plant and equipment

1.8.1 Initial recognition

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one year.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the municipality, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at cost on its acquisition date or in the case of assets acquired by grants or donations, deemed cost, being the fair value of the asset on initial recognition. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost also includes the necessary costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Where an asset is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of that asset on the date acquired.

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Accounting Policies

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment acquired in exchange for non-monetary assets or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets is measured at the fair value of the asset given up, unless the fair value of the asset received is more clearly evident. If the acquired item could not be measured at its fair value, its cost is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

Major spare parts and servicing equipment qualify as property, plant and equipment when the municipality expects to use them during more than one period. Similarly, if the major spare parts and servicing equipment can be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment, they are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

1.8.2 Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent expenditure relating to the property, plant and equipment is capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits or potential service delivery associated with the subsequent expenditure will flow to the municipality and the cost or fair value of the subsequent expenditure can be reliably measured. Subsequent expenditure incurred on an asset is only capitalised when it increases the capacity or future economic benefits associated with the asset. Where the municipality replaces parts of an asset, it derecognises the part of the asset being replaced and capitalises the new component. Subsequently all property plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up is included in the Statement of Financial Performance when the compensation becomes receivable.

1.8.3 Depreciation

Depreciation on assets other than land is calculated on cost using the straight-line method, to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The depreciation method used reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits or service potential are expected to be consumed by the municipality. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost significant in relation to the cost item is depreciated separately.

1.9 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation only commences when the asset is available for use, unless stated otherwise. The depreciation rates are based on the following estimated useful lives:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Buildings - Improvements	Straight line	10 - 80 years
Plant and machinery	Straight line	2 - 20 years
Furniture and fittings	Straight line	5 - 20 years
Transport Assets	Straight line	5 - 15 years
Office equipment	Straight line	5 - 20 years
IT equipment - Computer Equipment	Straight line	1 - 5 years
Infrastructure		
□ Roads and Paving	Straight line	5 - 67 years
□ Sewerage	Straight line	5 -100 years
□ Storm Water	Straight line	7 -100 years
□ Water	Straight line	5 - 76 years
Emergency equipment	Straight line	5 - 10 years
Specialist Vehicles	Straight line	10 - 15 years
Bins and Containers	Straight line	5 years

The asset's residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed annually and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, at each reporting date. Reviewing the useful life of an asset on an annual basis does not require the municipality to amend the previous estimate unless expectation differ from the previous estimate.

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Accounting Policies

1.9.1 Land

Land is stated at historical cost and is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

1.9.2 Infrastructure

Infrastructure assets are any assets that are part of a network of similar assets. Infrastructure assets are shown at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Enrapture assets are treated similarly to all other assets of the municipality in terms of the asset management policy.

1.9.3 Incomplete Construction Work

Incomplete construction work is stated at historical cost. Depreciation only commences when the asset is available for use.

1.9.4 Leased assets

Assets capitalised under finance lease are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as property, plant and equipment controlled by the municipality or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease if there is no reasonable certainty that the municipality will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

1.9.5 Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised.

Gains are classified as revenue.

Gains or losses are calculated as difference between the carrying value of assets (cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses) and the proceeds from disposal and are included in the Statement of Financial Performance as gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment.

1.10 Intangible assets

Identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance are classified and recognised as intangible assets. The municipality recognises an intangible asset in its Statement of Financial Position only when it is possible that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that attributable to the asset will flow to the municipality and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably. Internally generated intangible assets are subject to strict recognition criteria before they are capitalised. Research expenditure is recognised as an expense as it is incurred. Costs incurred on development projects (relating to the design and testing of the new or improved products) are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are fulfilled:

- ☐ it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use.
- ☐ management intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it
- ☐ there is an ability to use or sell the intangible asset.
- ☐ it can be demonstrated how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits.
- ☐ adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and use or sell the intangible asset are available; and
- ☐ the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period. Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is available for use. Development assets are tested for impairment annually, in accordance with GRAP 21 and GRAP 26

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Accounting Policies

1.10 Intangible assets (Continued)

Intangible asset initially recognised at cost. the cost of an intangible asset is purchase price and other costs attributed to bring the intangible asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality, or where an intangible asset is acquired at not cost, or for a nominal cost shall be its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost of an intangible asset acquired in exchange for non-monetary assets or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, is measured at the fair value of the asset given up, unless the fair value of the asset received is more clearly evident. if the acquired item could be measured at its value, its cost is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up. if the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, its deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

1.10.1 Subsequent Measurement, Amortisation and Impairment

After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Expenditure on an intangible item that was initially recognised as an expense shall not be recognised as part of the cost of an intangible asset at a later date.

In terms of GRAP 31, intangible assets are distinguished between internally generated intangible assets and other intangible assets. It is further distinguished between indefinite or finite useful lives. amortisation is charged on a straight-line basis over the intangible assets' useful lives. The residual value of intangible assets with finite lives is zero, unless an active market exists. Where intangible assets are deemed to have intangible useful lives, such intangible assets are not amortised, however, such intangible assets are subject to an annual impairment test. Amortisation only commences when the asset is available for use, unless stated otherwise. The amortisation rates are based on the following estimated useful lives:

Item	Depreciation method	Average
Computer software	Straight line	4 -10 years

Intangible assets are annually tested for impairment as described in Accounting Policy 8 on Impairment of assets, including intangible assets not yet available for use. Where items of intangible assets have been impaired, the carrying value is adjusted by the impairment loss, which is recognised as an expense in the period that the impairment is identified. The impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable service amount.

The estimated useful life, residual values and amortisation method are reviewed annually at the end of the financial year. Any adjustments arising from the annual review are applied prospectively as a change in accounting estimate in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.10.2 Derecognition

Intangible assets are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an intangible asset is determined as the difference between the proceeds of disposal and the carrying value, and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.11 Investment property

1.11.1 Initial Recognition

Investment property includes property (land or a building, or both land and buildings held under a finance lease) held to earn rentals and / or for capital appreciation, rather than held to meet service objectives, the production or supply of goods or services, or the sale of an asset in the ordinary course of operations.

At initial recognition, the municipality measures investment property at a cost including transaction costs once it meets the definition of investment property. However, where an investment property was acquired through a non-exchange transaction (i.e. where it acquired the investment property for no or a nominal value), cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

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1.11 Investment property (continued)

The cost of self-constructed investment property is the cost at the date of completion, including all directly attributable borrowing costs. Based on management's judgement, the following criteria have been applied to distinguish investment property from owner occupied property or property held for resale:

- (a) Land held for long-term capital appreciation rather than for short-term sale in the ordinary course of operations;
- (b) Land held for a currently undetermined future use (if the municipality has not determined that it will use the land owner-occupied property for short-term sale in the ordinary course of operations, the land is recognised as held for capital appreciation);
- (c) A building owned by the municipality (or held by the municipality under a finance lease) and leased out under one or more operating leases on a commercial basis (this will include the property portfolio rented out on a commercial basis on behalf of the municipality;
- (d) A property owned by the municipality and leased out at a below market rental; and;
- (e) Property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property;

The rent earned does not have to be at a commercial basis or market related for the property to be classified as investment property

The following assets do not fall in the ambit of Investment Property and shall be classified as Property, Plant and Equipment, Inventory or Non-current Assets Held-for-Sale, as appropriate:

- (a) Property held for sale in the ordinary course of operations or in the process of construction or development for such sale;
- (b) Property being constructed or developed on behalf of third parties;
- (c) Owner-occupied property, including (among other things) property held for future use as owner-occupied property, property held for future development and subsequent use as owner-occupied property, property occupied by employees such as held for future development and subsequent use as owner-occupied property, property occupied by employees such as housing for personnel (whether or not the employees pay rent at market rates) and owner-occupied property awaiting disposal;
- (d) Property that is leased to another entity under a finance lease;
- (i) Property held to provide goods and services and also generates cash inflows; and;
- (ii) Property held for strategic purposes which would be accounted for in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Property, Plant and Equipment;

1.11.2 Subsequent Measurement

Investment property is accounted for in accordance with the cost model as set out in GRAP 16 (at their cost prices less accumulated Depreciation). The municipality has no intention of selling its land and buildings and thus the Cost Model would represent the value of all land and buildings more fairly. The change has resulted in the municipality's Annual Financial Statements providing reliable and more relevant information about the value of Buildings and Land, based on the intended use of these assets in line with all valuation method of all other assets

Investment Property is measured using the Cost Model and is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on cost, using the Straight-line Method over the useful life of the property, which is estimated at 10 - 80 years. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are depreciated separately. The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an Investment Property is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance

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1.11 Investment property (continued)

1.11.3 Derecognition

An Investment Property shall be derecognised (eliminated from the Statement of Financial Position) on disposal or when the Investment Property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its disposal. Property that is leased to another entity under a finance lease;

1.12 Heritage assets

A Heritage Asset is defined as an asset that has a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance, and is held and preserved indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations. Heritage Assets are not depreciated owing to uncertainty regarding to their estimated useful lives. The municipality assess at each reporting date if there is an indication of impairment.

1.12.1 Initial Recognition.

The cost of an item of Heritage Assets is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the municipality, and if the cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably. Heritage Assets are initially recognised at cost on its acquisition date or in the case of assets acquired by grant or donation, deemed cost, being the fair value of the asset on initial recognition. The cost of an item of Heritage Assets is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the municipality. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost also includes the necessary costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located. Where an asset is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of that asset on the date acquired.

The cost of an item of Heritage Assets acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary asset, or a combination of monetary and nonmonetary assets, is measured at the fair value of the asset given up, unless the fair value of the asset received is more clearly evident. If the acquired item could not be measured at its fair value, its cost is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

1.12.2 Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent expenditure relating to Heritage Assets is capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits or potential service delivery associated with the subsequent expenditure will flow to the municipality and the cost or fair value of the subsequent expenditure can be reliably measured. Subsequent expenditure incurred on an asset is only capitalised when it increases the capacity or future economic benefits associated with the asset. Where the municipality replaces parts of an asset, it derecognises the part of the asset being replaced and capitalises the new component. Subsequently all Heritage Assets are measured at cost, less accumulated impairment losses.

1.12.3 Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of Heritage Assets is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of Heritage Assets is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised. Gains are not classified as revenue. Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying value of assets (cost less accumulated impairment losses) and the disposal proceeds is included in the Statement of Financial Performance as a gain or loss on disposal of Heritage Assets.

1.13 Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity

A Biological Asset is defined as a living animal or plant. Agricultural Produce is the harvested product of the municipality's Biological Assets.

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Accounting Policies

1.13 Biological assets that form part of an agricultural activity (continued)

1.13.1 Initial Recognition

The cost of an item of Biological Assets is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the municipality, and if the cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably. Biological Assets are initially recognised at fair value less cost to sell on its acquisition date. The fair value of an item of Biological Assets is the transaction price or the market price.

Agricultural Produce is initially recognised at fair value less costs to sell at the date of the harvest. The municipality applies the measurement methods as described in Accounting Policy 15 on Inventories.

1.13.1 Subsequent Measurement

Subsequently all Biological Assets are measured at fair value less cost to sell on the reporting date. The fair value of an item of Biological Assets is the transaction price or the market price.

A gain or loss arising from the initial recognition of an item of Biological Assets at fair value less cost to sell and from a change in fair value at the reporting date shall be recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

A gain or loss arising from the initial recognition of an item of Agricultural Harvest at fair value less estimate point of sale cost at the date of the harvest shall be recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.13.2 Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of Biological Assets is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of Biological Assets is included in the Statement of Financial Performance when the item is derecognised. Gains are not classified as revenue. Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying value of assets (at fair value) and the disposal proceeds is included in the Statement of Financial Performance as a gain or loss on disposal of Biological Assets.

1.14 Impairment of Assets

The municipality classifies all assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return as Cash Generating Assets. All other assets are classified as Non-cash Generating Assets.

1.14.1 Impairment of cash generating assets

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The best evidence of fair value less cost to sell is the price in a binding sale agreement in an arm's length transaction, adjusted for the incremental cost that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset.

Value in use of a cash-generating asset is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance. An impairment of assets measured per the revaluation method reduces the Revaluation Surplus for that asset. The decrease shall be debited directly to a Revaluation Surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the Revaluation Surplus in respect of that asset.

An impairment loss is recognised for cash generating units if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

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1.14 Impairment of Assets (continued)

The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase and would be credited directly against the Revaluation Surplus to the extent of any previous impairments recognised against said reserve in respect of that asset.

1.14.2 Impairment of Non-Cash Generating Assets

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable service amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable service amount of the individual asset, the recoverable service amount of the non-cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable service amount of a non-cash generating asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use for a non-cash generating asset is the present value of the asset's remaining service potential. Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

If the recoverable service amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable service amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance. An impairment of assets measured per the revaluation method reduces the Revaluation Surplus for that asset. The decrease shall be debited directly to a Revaluation Surplus to the extent of any credit balance existing in the Revaluation Surplus in respect of that asset. An impairment loss is recognised for non-cash generating units if the recoverable service amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase and would be credited directly against the Revaluation Surplus to the extent of any previous impairments recognised against said reserve in respect of that asset.

1.15 Financial instruments

The municipality has various types of Financial Instruments and these can be broadly categorised as Financial Assets, Financial Liabilities or Residual Interests in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement. The municipality only recognises a Financial Instrument when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial Recognition

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are recognised on the municipality's Statement of Financial Position when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The municipality does not offset a Financial Asset and a Financial Liability unless a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts currently exist and the municipality intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Fair value assumptions

The fair values of Financial Instruments are determined as follows:

- ☐ The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices.
- ☐ If the market for a Financial Asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the municipality establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity specific inputs.

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Accounting Policies

1.15 Financial instruments (continued)

The Effective Interest Method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a Financial Asset or a Financial Liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the Financial Instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the Financial Asset or Financial Liability.

Amortised Cost

Amortised Cost is the amount at which the Financial Asset or Financial Liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation, using the Effective Interest Rate Method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction for impairment or uncollectability.

Financial Assets - Classification

A Financial Asset is any asset that is a cash, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity. In accordance with GRAP 104 the Financial Assets of the municipality are classified as follows into the three categories allowed by this standard: Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost are non-derivative Financial Assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in Current Assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months, which are classified as Non-current Assets. Financial Assets at Amortised Cost are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the Financial Asset. After initial recognition, Financial Assets are measured at amortised cost, using the Effective Interest Rate Method less a provision for impairment.

Financial Assets measured at Fair Value are financial assets that meet either of the following conditions:

- (i) Derivatives;
- (ii) Combined instruments that are designated at fair value;
- (iii) Instruments held for trading;
- (iv) Non-derivative Financial Instruments with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition; or
- (v) Financial Instruments that do not meet the definition of Financial Instruments at Amortised Cost or Financial Instruments at Cost.

Financial Assets measured at Cost are investments in residual Interest that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured

Classification

The municipality has the following types of Financial Assets as reflected on the face of the Statement of Financial Position or in the Notes thereto:

Type of Financial Asset

Long-term Receivables
Receivables from Exchange Transactions
Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions
Bank, Cash and Cash Equivalents - Call Deposits
Bank, Cash and Cash Equivalents - Bank
Bank, Cash and Cash Equivalents - Cash
Current Portion of Long-term Receivables

Classification in terms of GRAP 104

Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Financial asset measured at amortised cost

Cash includes cash-on-hand and cash with banks (including call deposits). Cash Equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible into known amounts of cash, which are held with registered banking institutions with maturities of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise cash-on-hand and deposits held on call with banks, net of bank overdrafts. The municipality categorises Cash and Cash Equivalents as Financial Assets at Amortised Cost.

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Accounting Policies

1.15 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial Liabilities

A Financial Liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another Financial Assets to another entity.

There are three main categories of Financial Liabilities, the classification determining how they are measured. Financial Liabilities may be measured at:

- (i) Financial Liabilities measured at fair value
- (ii) Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost
- (iii) Financial Liabilities measured at cos

The municipality has the following types of Financial Liabilities as reflected on the face of the Statement of Financial Position or in the Notes thereto:

Type of Financial Liability	Classification in terms of GRAP 104
Long-term Liabilities	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Payables from Exchange Transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Payables from Non-exchange Transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

Financial Liabilities that are measured at Fair Value are Financial Liabilities that are essentially held for trading (i.e. purchased with the intention to sell or repurchase in the short term; derivatives other than hedging instruments or are part of a portfolio of Financial Instruments where there is recent actual evidence of short-term profiteering or are derivatives).

Initial and Subsequent Measurement

Financial Assets

Financial assets measured at Amortised cost

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the Financial Asset. Subsequently, these assets are measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Method less any impairment, with interest recognised on an Effective Yield Basis

Trade and Other Receivables (excluding Value Added Taxation, Prepayments and Operating Lease receivables), Loans to Municipal Entities and Loans that have fixed and determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets measured at Fair value

Financial Assets at Fair Value are initially measured at fair value, excluding directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised directly in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Financial Liabilities

Financial Liabilities measured at Fair Value.

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value are stated at fair value, with any resulted gain or loss recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

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Accounting Policies

1.15 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial Liabilities held at Amortised Cost

Any other Financial Liabilities are classified as Other Financial Liabilities (All Payables, Loans and Borrowings are classified as Other Liabilities) and are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Trade and Other Payables, Interest-bearing Debt including Finance Lease Liabilities, Non-interest bearing Debt and Bank Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate Method . Interest expense is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance by applying the effective interest rate.

Prepayments are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment Financial assets

Financial Assets, other than those at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial Assets are impaired where there is objective evidence of impairment of Financial Assets (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor). If there is such evidence the recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised in accordance with GRAP 104.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

Accounts Receivable encompass Long-term Debtors, Receivables from Exchange Transactions (Consumer Debtors) and Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions (Other Debtors).

Initially Accounts Receivable are valued at fair value plus transaction costs, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate Method . An estimate is made for doubtful debt based on past default experience of all outstanding amounts at year-end. Bad debts are written off the year in which they are identified as irrecoverable. Amounts receivable within 12 months from the date of reporting are classified as current. A provision for impairment of Accounts Receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the municipality will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The provision is made in accordance with GRAP 104 whereby the recoverability of accounts receivable is assessed individually and then collectively after grouping the assets in financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The amount of the provision is the difference between the Financial Asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Future cash flows in a group of Financial Assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. Government accounts are not provided for as such accounts are regarded as receivable.

The carrying amount of the Financial Asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all Financial Assets carried at Amortised Cost with the exception of Consumer Debtors, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a Consumer Debtor is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against revenue. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Financial assets measured at cost:

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an investment in a Residual Interest that is not measured at fair value because its fair value cannot be measured reliably, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the Financial Asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses shall not be reversed.

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Accounting Policies

1.15 Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of Financial Assets

The municipality derecognises Financial Assets only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the Financial Asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity, except when Council approves the write-off of Financial Assets due to non-recoverability.

If the municipality neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the municipality recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the municipality retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred Financial Asset, the municipality continues to recognise the Financial Asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

The municipality derecognises Financial Liabilities when, and only when, the municipality's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The municipality recognises the difference between the carrying amount of the Financial Liability (or part of a Financial Liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.16 Inventories

Initial Recognition

Inventories comprise current assets held-for-sale, current assets for consumption or distribution during the ordinary course of business. Inventories are initially recognised at cost. Cost generally refers to the purchase price, plus taxes, transport costs and any other costs in bringing the Inventories to their current location and condition. Where Inventory is manufactured, constructed or produced, the cost includes the cost of labor, materials and overheads used during the manufacturing process.

Where Inventory is acquired by the municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of the item on the date acquired. Direct costs relating to properties that will be sold as Inventory are accumulated for each separately identifiable development. Costs also include a proportion of overhead costs.

Subsequent Measurement

-Consumable Stores, Raw Materials, Work-in-Progress and Finished goods.

Consumable stores, raw materials, work-in-progress, inventories distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge and finished goods are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value (net amount that the municipality expects to realise from the sale on Inventory in the ordinary course of business). The cost is determined using the First-in-First-out Method for cost of commodities.

-Water Inventory

Water is regarded as Inventory when the municipality purchases water in bulk with the intention to resell it to the consumers or to use it internally, or where the municipality has incurred purification costs on water obtained from natural resources (rain, rivers, springs, boreholes, etc.). However, water in dams, that are filled by natural resources and that has not yet been treated, that is under the control of the municipality but cannot be measured reliably as there is no cost attached to the water, is therefore not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. The basis of determining the cost of water purchased and not yet sold at Statement of Financial Position date comprises all costs of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the Inventory to its present location and condition, net of trade discounts and rebates. Water and purified effluent are valued by using the First-in-First-out Method, at the lowest of purified cost and net realisable value, insofar as it is stored and controlled in reservoirs at year-end.

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Accounting Policies

1.16 Inventories (continued)

-Other Inventories

Redundant and slow-moving Inventories are identified and written down from cost to net realisable value with regard to their estimated economic or realisable values and sold by public auction. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Differences arising on the measurement of such Inventory at the lower of cost and net realisable value are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year in which they arise. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of Inventories arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost is recognised as a reduction in the amount of Inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs. The carrying amount of Inventories is recognised as an expense in the period that the Inventory was sold, distributed, written off or consumed, unless that cost qualifies for capitalisation to the cost of another asset.

1.17 Revenue Recognition

General

Revenue is derived from a variety of sources which include rates levied, grants from other tiers of government and revenue from trading activities and other services provided. Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the municipality's activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts. The municipality recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the municipality and when specific criteria have been met for each of the municipality's activities as described below, except when specifically stated otherwise. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The municipality bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement. Furthermore, services rendered are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

Revenue from Exchange Transactions refers to revenue that accrued to the municipality directly in return for services rendered / goods sold, the value of which approximates the consideration received or receivable. Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions refers to transactions where the municipality received revenue from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange. Revenue from non-exchange transactions is generally recognised to the extent that the related receipt or receivable qualifies for recognition as an asset and there is no liability to repay the amount. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, stock rotation, price protection, rebates and other similar allowances. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Revenue from Exchange Transactions

Service Charges

Service Charges are levied in terms of approved tariffs.

Service Charges relating to water are based on consumption. Meters are read on a monthly basis and are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Provisional estimates of consumption, based on the consumption history, are made monthly when meter readings have not been performed. The provisional estimates of consumption are recognised as revenue when invoiced, except at year-end when estimates of consumption up to year-end are recorded as revenue without it being invoiced. Adjustments to provisional estimates of consumption are made in the invoicing period in which meters have been read. These adjustments are recognised as revenue in the invoicing period. In respect of estimates of consumption between the last reading date and the reporting date, an accrual is made based on the average monthly consumption of consumers.

Accounting Policies

1.17 Revenue Recognition (continued)

Service charges relating to sewerage and sanitation are recognised on a monthly basis in arrears by applying the approved tariff to all properties. Tariffs are determined per category of property usage, and are levied based on the extent of each property. In circumstances where services cannot readily be measured and quantified, a flat rate service charge is levied monthly on such properties.

Interest, royalties and dividends

Revenue arising from the use by others of entity assets yielding interest, royalties and dividends or similar distributions is recognised when:

- ☐ It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality, and
- ☐ The amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Interest is recognised, in surplus or deficit, using the effective interest rate method.

Royalties are recognised as they are earned in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

Dividends or similar distributions are recognised, in surplus or deficit, when the municipality's right to receive payment has been established.

Service fees included in the price of the product are recognised as revenue over the period during which the service is performed.

Rentals Received

Revenue from the rental of facilities and equipment is recognised on a Straight-line Basis over the term of the lease agreement.

Finance Income

Interest earned on investments is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance on the Time-proportionate Basis that takes into account the effective yield on the investment.

Interest earned on the following investments is not recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance:

- ☐ Interest earned on unutilised Conditional Grants is allocated directly to the Creditor: Unutilised Conditional Grants, if the grant conditions indicate that interest is payable to the funder.

Tariff charges

Revenue arising from the application of the approved tariff of charges is recognised when the relevant service is rendered by applying the relevant authorised tariff. This includes the issuing of licenses and permits.

Revenue from Agency Services

Revenue for agency services is recognised on a monthly basis once the revenue collected on behalf of agents has been quantified. The revenue recognised is in terms of the agency agreement.

Sale of Goods (including Houses)

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions have been met:

- (a) The municipality has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- (b) The municipality retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- (c) The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- (d) The municipality retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Accounting Policies

1.17 Revenue Recognition (continued)

(e) It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality; and

(f) The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions

An inflow of resources from a Non-exchange Transaction, that meets the definition of an asset shall be recognised as an asset when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the municipality and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably. The asset shall be recognised as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognised in respect of the same inflow. A present obligation arising from a Non-exchange Transaction that meets the definition of a liability will be recognised as a liability when it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

Public Contributions

Donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. Where the agreement contains a stipulation to return the asset, other future economic benefits or service potential, in the event of non-compliance to these stipulations and would be enforced by the transferor, a liability is recognised to the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met. Where such requirements are not enforceable, or where past experience has indicated that the transferor has never enforced the requirement to return the transferred asset, other future economic benefits or service potential when breaches have occurred, the stipulation will be considered and is recognised as revenue.

Revenue from public contributions is recognised when all conditions associated with the contribution have been met or where the contribution is to finance property, plant and equipment, when such items of property, plant and equipment are brought into use. Assets acquired from non-exchange transactions are measured at fair value in accordance with the Standards of GRAP.

Government Grants and Receipts

Conditional grants, donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. Where the agreement contains a stipulation to return the asset, other future economic benefits or service potential, in the event of non-compliance to these stipulations and would be enforced by the transferor, a liability is recognised to the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met. Where such requirements are not enforceable, or where past experience has indicated that the transferor has never enforced the requirement to return the transferred asset, other future economic benefits or service potential when breaches have occurred, the stipulation will be considered a restriction and is recognised as revenue.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the municipality with no future related costs, are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which they become receivable.

Interest earned on investments is treated in accordance with grant conditions. If it is payable to the funder it is recorded as part of the creditor and if it is the municipality's interest, it is recognised as interest earned in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Revenue is recognised when all conditions associated with the contribution have been met or where the contribution is to finance property, plant and equipment, when such items of property, plant and equipment are brought into use.

Revenue from Recovery of Unauthorised, Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure

Revenue from the recovery of unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure is based on legislated procedures, including those set out in the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No 56 of 2003) and is recognised when the recovery thereof from the responsible councillors or officials is virtually certain.

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Accounting Policies

1.18 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the municipality has a present or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation is the amount that the municipality would rationally pay to settle the obligation at the reporting date or to transfer it to a third party at that time and are determined by the judgment of the management of the municipality, supplemented by experience of similar transactions and, in some cases, reports from independent experts. The evidence considered includes any additional evidence provided by events after the reporting date. Uncertainties surrounding the amount to be recognised as a provision are dealt with by various means according to the circumstances. Where the provision being measured involves a large population of items, the obligation is estimated by weighting all possible outcomes by their associated probabilities.

Future events that may affect the amount required to settle an obligation are reflected in the amount of a provision where there is sufficient objective evidence that they will occur. Gains from the expected disposal of assets are not taken into account in measuring a provision. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. The present obligation under an onerous contract is recognised and measured as a provision. An onerous contract is a contract in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it – this unavoidable cost resulting from the contract is the amount of the provision to be recognised.

Provisions are reviewed at reporting date and the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation. When the effect of discounting is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money. The impact of the periodic unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as a finance cost as it occurs.

1.19 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Remuneration to employees is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as the services are rendered, except for non accumulating benefits which are only recognised when the specific event occurs.

The municipality has opted to treat its provision for leave pay as an accrual.

The costs of all short-term employee benefits such as leave pay, are recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The liability for leave pay is based on the total accrued leave days at year end and is shown as a creditor in the Statement of Financial Position. The municipality recognises the expected cost of performance bonuses only when the municipality has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payment and a reliable estimate can be made.

Post-employment benefits

The municipality provides retirement benefits for its employees and councillors, and has both defined benefit and defined contribution post-employment plans.

Defined contribution plans

A Defined Contribution Plan is a plan under which the municipality pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The municipality has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to service in the current or prior periods.

The municipality's contributions to the defined contribution funds are established in terms of the rules governing those plans. Contributions are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which the service is rendered by the relevant employees. The municipality has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

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Accounting Policies

1.19 Employee benefits (continued)

Defined benefit plans

A Defined Benefit Plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

Post-retirement Health Care Benefits

The municipality has an obligation to provide Post-retirement Health Care Benefits to certain of its retirees. According to the rules of the Medical Aid Funds with which the municipality is associated, a member (who is on the current Conditions of Service), on retirement, is entitled to remain a continued member of the Medical Aid Fund, in which case the municipality is liable for a certain portion of the medical aid membership fee. Not all Medical Aid Funds with which the Municipality is associated, provide for continued membership.

The defined benefit liability is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation and unrecognised actuarial gains and losses, reduced by unrecognised past service costs. The plan is unfunded. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method, incorporating actuarial assumptions and a discount rate based on the government bond rate. Valuations of these obligations are carried out annually by independent qualified actuaries.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Past service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting in the current period from the introduction of, or changes to, post-employment benefits or other long-term employee benefits. Past service cost may be either positive (when benefits are introduced or changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation increases) or negative (when existing benefits are changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation decreases). In measuring its defined benefit liability the entity recognise past service cost as an expense in the reporting period in which the plan is amended.

Plan assets comprise assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund and qualifying insurance policies.

Long-service Allowance

The municipality has an obligation to provide Long-service Allowance Benefits to all of its employees. According to the rules of the Long-service Allowance Scheme, which the municipality instituted and operates, an employee (who is on the current Conditions of Service), is entitled to a cash allowance, calculated in terms of the rules of the scheme, after 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 years of continued service. The municipality's liability is based on an actuarial valuation. The Projected Unit Credit Method is used to value the liabilities. Actuarial gains and losses on the long-term incentives are accounted for through the Statement of Financial Performance.

Provincially-administered Defined Benefit Plans

The municipality contributes to various National- and Provincial-administered Defined Benefit Plans on behalf of its qualifying employees. These funds are multi-employer funds. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against revenue in the year they become payable. These defined benefit funds are actuarially valued triennially on the Projected Unit Credit Method basis. Deficits are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on a proportional basis from all participating municipalities.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Where applicable the municipality has an obligation to provide Post-retirement Pension Benefits to certain of its retirees. Pension contributions in respect of employees who were not members of a pension fund are recognised as an expense when incurred. Staff provident funds are maintained to accommodate personnel who, due to age, cannot join or be part of the various pension funds. The municipality contributes monthly to the funds.

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Accounting Policies

1.19 Employee benefits (continued)

The liability recognised in the Statement of Financial Position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognised past-service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance.

NB: The municipality currently does not have any employees that fall under Defined Benefit Pension Plan

1.20 Leases

Classification

Leases are classified as Finance Leases where substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of an asset are transferred to the municipality.

Leases of property, plant and equipment, in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as Operating Leases

The Municipality as lessee

Finance leases

Where the municipality enters into a finance lease, property, plant and equipment or intangible assets subject to finance lease agreements are capitalised at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. Corresponding liabilities are included in the Statement of Financial Position as Finance Lease Liabilities. The corresponding liabilities are initially recognised at the inception of the lease and are measured as the sum of the minimum lease payments due in terms of the lease agreement, discounted for the effect of interest. In discounting the lease payments, the municipality uses the interest rate that exactly discounts the lease payments and unguaranteed residual value to the fair value of the asset, plus any direct costs incurred. Lease payments are allocated between the finance cost and the capital repayment using the Effective Interest Rate Method. Finance costs are expensed when incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the leased assets are accounted for in accordance with the stated accounting policies applicable to property, plant and equipment or intangibles. The lease liability is reduced by the lease payments, which are allocated between the finance cost and the capital repayment using the Effective Interest Rate Method. Finance costs are expensed when incurred. The accounting policies relating to derecognition of financial instruments are applied to lease payables. The lease asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life or the lease term.

Operating leases

The municipality recognises operating lease rentals as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance on a Straight-line Basis over the term of the relevant lease. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a Straight-line Basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

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Accounting Policies

1.20 Leases (continued)

Determining whether an Arrangement contains a lease

At inception of an arrangement, the municipality determines whether such an arrangement is, or contains a lease. A specific asset is the subject of a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of that specified asset. An arrangement conveys the right to use the asset if the arrangement conveys to the municipality the right to control the use of the underlying asset. At inception, or upon reassessment of the arrangement, the municipality separates payments and other considerations required by such an arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If the municipality concludes for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. Subsequently the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance charge on the liability is recognised using the municipality's incremental borrowing rate.

1.21 Grants-In-Aid

The municipality transfers money to individuals, organisations and other sectors of government from time to time. When making these transfers, the municipality does not:

- (a) Receive any goods or services directly in return, as would be expected in a purchase or sale transaction;
- (b) Expect to be repaid in future; or
- (c) Expect a financial return, as would be expected from an investment.

These transfers are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as expenses in the period that the events giving rise to the transfer occurred.

1.22 Value Added Tax

Value Added Tax assets and liabilities

The municipality accounts for Value Added Tax on the Payments Basis in accordance with section 15(2)(a) of the Value Added Tax Act (Act No 89 of 1991).

The entities account for Value Added Tax on the Invoice Basis in accordance with section 15(1) of the Value-Added Tax Act (Act No 89 of 1991).

1.23 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised Expenditure is expenditure that has not been budgeted for, expenditure that is not in terms of the conditions of an allocation received from another sphere of government, municipality or organ of state, and expenditure in the form of a grant that is not permitted in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No 56 of 2003). All expenditure relating to Unauthorised Expenditure is accounted for as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.24 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act (Act No.32 of 2000), and the Public Office Bearers Act (Act No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the economic entity's supply chain management policy. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure. Irregular expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.25 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. All expenditure relating to Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

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Accounting Policies

1.26 Material Losses

The MFMA requires the disclosure of material losses incurred during the year under review. The disclosure is provided in order to comply to the legislative requirements governing Municipalities and Municipal Entities. Due to their significance, the complete calculation of water losses is provided, including the opening balance, purchases, sales and closing balance where applicable. The unit rate is the rate per the last purchase as inventory is measured based on the First-In-First-Out Method as defined by GRAP 12 (Inventories)

1.27 Changes in Accounting Policies, Estimates and Errors

Changes in Accounting Policies that are affected by management have been applied retrospectively in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements, except to the extent that it is impractical to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change in policy. In such cases the municipality restated the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practical. Details of Changes in Accounting Policies are disclosed in the Notes to the Annual Financial Statements where applicable.

Changes in Accounting Estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements. Details of changes in estimates are disclosed in the Notes to the Annual Financial Statements where applicable.

Correction of Errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with GRAP 3 requirements, except to the extent that it is impractical to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the municipality shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practical. Details of Correction of Errors are disclosed in the Notes to the Annual Financial Statements where applicable.

1.28 Treatment of Administration and Overhead expenses

The costs of internal support services are transferred to the various services and departments to whom resources are made available.

1.29 Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Liabilities represent a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by an occurrence or nonoccurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the municipality. A contingent liability can also arise as a result of a present obligation that arises from past events but which is not recognised as a liability either because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Contingent Assets represent possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by an occurrence or nonoccurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the municipality.

Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in Notes to the Annual Financial Statements.

1.30 Commitments

Commitments are future expenditure to which the municipality committed and that will result in the outflow of resources. Commitments are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a liability or as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance, but are included in the disclosure Notes. A distinction is made between capital and current commitments.

Commitments are disclosed for:

- ☐ Approved and contracted commitments, where the expenditure has been approved and the contract has been awarded at the reporting date, where disclosure is required by a specific standard of GRAP.
- ☐ Approved but not yet contracted commitments, where the expenditure has been approved and the contract has yet to be awarded or is awaiting finalisation at the reporting date.

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Accounting Policies

1.30 Commitments (continued)

- ☐ Items are classified as commitments where the municipality commits itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of resources.
- ☐ Contracts that are entered into before the reporting date, but goods and services have not yet been received are disclosed in the disclosure Notes to the Annual Financial Statements.
- ☐ Other commitments for contracts that are non-cancellable or only cancellable at significant cost, should relate to something other than the business of the municipality.

1.31 Related parties

Individuals as well as their close family members, and/or entities are related parties if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or jointly control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and/or operating decisions. Management is regarded as a related party and comprises the Councillors, Mayor, Executive Committee Members, Municipal Manager, Chief Financial Officer and all other managers reporting directly to the Municipal Manager or as designated by the Municipal Manager.

1.32 Events after reporting date

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the Annual Financial Statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as Non-adjusting Events after the Reporting Date have been disclosed in Notes to the Annual Financial Statements.

1.33 Comparative figures

Current Year Comparatives

In accordance with GRAP 1 Budgeted Amounts have been provided and forms part of the Annual Financial Statements.

Prior Year Comparatives

When the presentation or classification of items in the Annual Financial Statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are reclassified. The nature and reason for the reclassification is disclosed. Due to the implementation of mSCOA in the current financial year, certain prior year figures have been reclassified and these reclassifications have been reflected in note 45 to the AFS.

Budget Information

The annual budget figures have been prepared in accordance with the GRAP standard and are consistent with the Accounting Policies adopted by the Council for the preparation of these Annual Financial Statements. The amounts are scheduled as a separate additional financial statement, called the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts. Explanatory comment is provided in the statement giving reasons for overall growth or decline in the budget and motivations for over- or under spending on line items. The annual budget figures included in the Annual Financial Statements are for the municipality and do not include budget information relating to subsidiaries or associates. These figures are those approved by the Council at the beginning and during the year following a period of consultation with the public as part of the Integrated Development Plan. The budget is approved on an accrual basis by nature classification. The approved budget covers the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.

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Accounting Policies

1.34 Statutory Receivables

Statutory receivables are receivables that arise from legislation, supporting regulations, or similar means; and require settlement by another entity in cash or another financial asset

Recognition

The municipality recognises statutory receivables as follows:

- if the transaction is an exchange transaction, using GRAP 9;
- if the transaction is a non-exchange transaction, using GRAP 23; or
- if the definition of an asset is met

Measurement

Statutory receivables are measured initially at their transaction amount, using the prescripts of legislation, regulations or an equivalent. The transaction amount is adjusted in subsequent reporting periods to accrue for any interest or other charges that an entity levies (if required or permitted to do so in legislation or similar means) and, to account for any impairment losses or any amounts derecognised.

1.35 Principal and Agents Related transactions

The municipality shall determine whether it is an agent or a principal by assessing the rights and obligations of the various parties established in the binding arrangement.

Recognising revenue and expenses as a principal or an agent

When the municipality determines that it is a principal in accordance with GRAP 109, it shall account for revenue and expenses arising from the transactions with third parties in its statement of financial performance. When it determines that it is an agent, it recognises the revenue and expenses associated with undertaking the transactions on behalf of the principal.

Recognising assets and liabilities as a principal or an agent

Whether the municipality is a principal or an agent, it applies the principles in the applicable Standards of GRAP in recognising assets and liabilities arising from a principal-agent arrangement.

1.36 Construction Contracts

A contract, or a similar binding arrangement, specifically negotiated for the construction of an asset or a combination of assets that are closely interrelated or interdependent in terms of their design, technology and function or their ultimate purpose or use.

Recognition of contract revenue and expenses

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue and contract costs associated with the construction contract shall be recognised as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting date.

In the case of a fixed price contract, the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- total contract revenue, if any, can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the contract will flow to the entity;
- both the contract costs to complete the contract and the stage of contract completion at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and
- the contract costs attributable to the contract can be clearly identified and measured reliably so that actual contract costs incurred can be compared with prior estimates.

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Accounting Policies

In the case of a cost plus or cost based contract, the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the contract will flow to the entity; and
- the contract costs attributable to the contract, whether or not specifically reimbursable, can be clearly identified and measured reliably.

Contract revenue and contract costs associated with the construction contract shall be recognised as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting date.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
2. Inventories			
Consumable stores		7,377,565	16,504,242
Water		188,912	200,569
		<u>7,566,477</u>	<u>16,704,811</u>

Water Inventory is held for sale and consumables are held own use and measured at the lower of the cost and net value. No write downs of inventory to Net Realisable Value were required. The municipality impletenented a just-in-time strategy in the current year which resulted in the reduction of consumable stores held at year end.

Inventory expensed during the year R36 313 260 (2019: R29 191 771).

The cost of water production for the year amounted to R2.20 per kilolitre (2019: R2.30 per Kilolitre).

No inventories have been pledged as collateral for liabilities of the municipality.

3. Receivables from Exchange Transactions

3.1 Gross balances - Service debtors

Water	344,200,050	257,678,216
Sewerage	90,516,753	66,602,477
Other Receivables	134,288,848	113,091,927
	<u>569,005,651</u>	<u>437,372,620</u>

Less: Allowance for impairment

Water	(254,198,640)	(194,857,770)
Sewerage	(66,893,609)	(52,363,300)
Other receivables	(122,912,730)	(111,819,448)
	<u>(444,004,979)</u>	<u>(359,040,518)</u>

Net balance

Water	90,001,410	62,820,446
Sewerage	23,623,144	14,239,177
Other Receivables	11,376,118	1,272,479
	<u>125,000,672</u>	<u>78,332,103</u>

3.2 Gross balances - Other debtors

Sundry debtors	-	3,987,605
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,987,605</u>

Other debtors balance relate to duplicated payment of R3,987,605 made to Amatola water.

Net Receivables from Exchange Transactions	<u>125,000,672</u>	<u>82,319,707</u>
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Water

Current (0 -30 days)	22,231,114	28,860,692
31 - 60 days	22,859,446	11,416,149
61 - 90 days	21,358,393	8,696,862
+90 days	277,751,098	208,704,513
	<u>344,200,050</u>	<u>257,678,216</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment	(254,198,640)	(194,857,770)
	<u>90,001,410</u>	<u>62,820,446</u>

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
3. Receivables from Exchange Transactions (continued)			
Sewerage			
Current (0 -30 days)		5,107,585	8,127,805
31 - 60 days		6,214,804	2,834,381
61 - 90 days		10,259,236	3,073,596
+90 days		68,935,128	52,566,694
		90,516,753	66,602,477
Less: Allowance for impairment		(66,893,609)	(52,363,300)
		23,623,144	14,239,177
Other Debtors			
Current (0 -30 days)		2,715,430	4,962,995
31 - 60 days		2,516,775	2,717,861
61 - 90 days		2,405,257	2,570,095
+90 days		126,651,387	102,840,980
		134,288,848	113,091,930
Less: Allowance for impairment		(122,912,730)	(111,819,448)
		11,376,118	1,272,482
Summary of debtors by customer classification			
Consumers			
Current (0 -30 days)		7,176,443	12,120,002
31 - 60 days		7,081,725	4,897,530
61 - 90 days		6,976,973	4,774,415
+90 days		221,002,536	161,230,792
		242,237,677	183,022,739
Less: Allowance for impairment		(236,040,542)	(178,544,118)
		6,197,135	4,478,622
Industrial/ commercial			
Current (0 -30 days)		5,594,183	9,924,958
31 - 60 days		5,650,829	3,578,125
61 - 90 days		4,753,716	2,615,807
+90 days		76,481,289	70,638,130
		92,480,016	86,757,021
Less: Allowance for impairment		(85,051,708)	(68,676,952)
		7,428,308	18,080,069
National and provincial government			
Current (0 -30 days)		14,568,073	14,943,537
31 - 60 days		16,341,697	5,774,875
61 - 90 days		19,886,939	4,380,236
+90 days		49,202,401	29,402,285
		99,999,110	54,500,933
Less: Allowance for impairment		-	-
		99,999,110	54,500,933

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Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
3. Receivables from Exchange Transactions (continued)			
Other debtors			
Current (0 -30 days)		2,715,430	4,962,995
31 - 60 days		2,516,775	2,717,861
61 - 90 days		2,405,257	2,570,095
+90 days		126,651,387	102,840,980
		134,288,848	113,091,930
Less: Allowance for impairment		(122,912,730)	(111,819,448)
		11,376,118	1,272,482
Totals			
Current (0 -30 days)		30,054,128	41,951,492
31 - 60 days		31,591,025	16,968,391
61 - 90 days		34,022,885	14,340,553
+90 days		473,337,613	364,112,187
		569,005,651	437,372,623
Less: Allowance for impairment		(444,004,980)	(359,040,518)
		125,000,672	78,332,106
Totals			
Current (0 -30 days)		(13,279,973)	(20,128,433)
31 - 60 days		(13,201,348)	(9,450,712)
61 - 90 days		(12,505,500)	(8,873,839)
+90 days		(405,018,159)	(320,587,533)
		(444,004,980)	(359,040,518)
Reconciliation of allowance for impairment			
Balance at beginning of the year		(359,040,518)	(622,450,828)
Contributions to allowance		(96,432,991)	(82,337,659)
Debt impairment written off against allowance		11,468,530	345,747,969
		(444,004,980)	(359,040,518)
4. Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions			
Short-term loans		-	2,500
Sundry Debtors		905,101	291,712
Other control accounts		129,889	3,937,500
Impairments		-	(678,654)
		1,034,990	3,553,058
Short-term Loans mainly comprise temporary advances made to local municipalities which are repayable within 12 months.			
Sundry Debtors are in respect of staff debtors at year-end on normal business transactions entered into by the municipality			
The municipality does not hold deposits or other security for its Receivables. None of the Receivables have been pledged as security for the municipality's financial liabilities.			
Reconciliation of provision for impairment of receivables from non-exchange transactions			
Opening balance		678,654	678,654
Impairment Adjustment		(678,654)	-
		-	678,654

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Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
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4. Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions (Continued)

The Provision for Impairment on Receivables exists predominantly due to the possibility that these debts will not be recovered. Loans and receivables were assessed individually and grouped together at the Statement of Financial Position as financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment.

In determining the recoverability of Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions, the municipality considers any change in the credit quality of the debtor from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date.

The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Accordingly, the management believe that there is no further credit provision required in excess of the Provision for Impairment.

No Provision for Impairment has been made in respect of government debt as these amounts are considered to be fully recoverable. The following Loans and Receivables are included in the total amount of the Provision for Impairment.

Sundry Debtors	-	678,654
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5. Prepayments

Amatola Water - RBIG	110,956,628	164,624,019
Amatola Water - MIG	21,716,321	45,177,168
	132,672,949	209,801,187

The balance for prepayments consists of RBIG and MIG grants paid to Amatola Water for implementation of Capital projects.

6. VAT Receivable

VAT Output accrual	(197,133,447)	(282,975,489)
VAT Input accrual	219,974,954	302,341,765
Control account	36,549,548	36,386,103
	59,391,055	55,752,380

VAT is payable on the receipts basis. Only once payment is received from debtors, VAT is paid over to SARS.

No interest is payable to SARS if the VAT is paid over timeously, but interest for late payments is charged according to SARS policies. The municipality has financial risk policies in place to ensure that payments are affected before the due date.

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	123,473,130	151,768,073
Short-term deposits	199,482,396	118,361,546
	322,955,526	270,129,619

For the purposes of the Statement of Financial Position and the Cash Flow Statement, Cash and Cash Equivalents include Cash-on-Hand, Cash in Banks and Investments in Money Market Instruments, net of outstanding Bank Overdrafts Current Investment Deposits

Short-term deposits	199,482,396	118,361,546
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Call Deposits are investments with a maturity period of less than 3 months and earn interest rates varying from 3.25% to 7.5% (2019: 6% to 7.55) per annum.

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7. Cash and Cash Equivalents (Continued)

The municipality had the following bank accounts

Account number / description	Bank statement balances			Cash book balances		
	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19	30-Jun-18	30-Jun-20	30-Jun-19	30-Jun-18
First National Bank - Current Account - 539 9013 7772	126,844,176	151,707,400	55,445,214	123,473,130	151,768,073	55,488,504

The municipality does not have any overdrawn current account facilities with its banker and therefore does not incur interest on overdrawn current accounts. Interest is earned at different rates per annum on favourable balances.

The municipality did not pledge any of its Cash and Cash Equivalents as collateral for its financial liabilities.

No restrictions have been imposed on the municipality in terms of the utilisation of its Cash and Cash Equivalents.

The municipality had the following call accounts

	Bank statement balances		Cash book balances	
	30 June 2020	30 June 2019	30 June 2020	30 June 2019
First National Bank - Call Account - 6202 957 0307	37,236	36,297	37,236	36,297
First National Bank - Call Account - 6206 284 3860	54,608,142	122,135	54,608,142	122,135
First National Bank - Call Account - 6203 169 4533	2,362,278	2,238,730	2,362,278	2,238,730
First National Bank - Call Account - 7458 001 4055	4,984,327	4,642,467	4,984,327	4,642,467
First National Bank - Call Account - 6203 236 6149	27,414,629	301,143	27,414,629	301,143
First National Bank - Call Account - 7402 959 4310	107,415	102,775	107,415	102,775
First National Bank - Call Account - 6206 372 3136	2,101	1,992	2,101	1,992
First National Bank - Call Account - 6258 819 5612	294,414	279,064	294,414	279,064
ABSA - Call Account - 9353 1517 03	21,445,357	17,406,620	21,445,357	17,406,620
Investec - Call Account - 110 0456 810 451	5,048,518	4,759,575	5,048,518	4,759,575
Standard bank - Call Account - 548 744 068 029	74,101,617	56,901,915	74,101,617	56,901,915
Nedbank - Call Account - 037 8810 502 33	9,076,362	31,568,834	9,076,362	31,568,834
	199,482,396	118,361,546	199,482,396	118,361,546

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8. Property, Plant and Equipment

Description	Cost / Valuation	2020	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	2019	Carrying value
		Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment			Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	
Land	3,983,917	-	3,983,917	3,983,917	-	3,983,917
Furniture and fixtures	28,238,031	(19,636,539)	8,601,492	24,987,405	(16,483,131)	8,504,274
Transport Assets	65,530,653	(38,421,730)	27,108,923	61,772,871	(31,453,319)	30,319,552
IT equipment	6,887,170	(5,468,207)	1,418,963	6,458,233	(4,485,614)	1,972,620
Infrastructure	7,987,846,116	(2,915,389,093)	5,072,457,023	7,926,116,711	(2,735,403,832)	5,190,712,878
Other property, plant and equipment	145,332,171	(52,625,181)	92,706,990	145,332,171	(45,305,364)	100,026,807
Infrastructure WIP	1,601,890,055	-	1,601,890,055	1,010,715,408	-	1,010,715,408
Leased Infrastructure	375,105	(375,105)	-	375,105	(375,082)	23
Machinery and Equipment	7,538,222	(5,001,606)	2,536,616	6,192,468	(4,082,420)	2,110,048
	9,847,621,440	(3,036,917,461)	6,810,703,979	9,185,934,289	(2,837,588,763)	6,348,345,527

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2020

Description	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Impairment	Depreciation	Total
Land	3,983,917	-	-	-	-	-	3,983,917
Furniture and fixtures	8,504,274	3,250,626	-	-	-	(3,153,408)	8,601,492
Transport Assets	30,319,552	3,757,783	-	-	(193,718)	(6,774,694)	27,108,923
IT equipment	1,972,620	428,937	-	-	-	(982,593)	1,418,963
Infrastructure	5,190,712,878	2,840,287	(22,004,869)	126,934,904	(19,554,855)	(206,471,323)	5,072,457,023
Other property, plant and equipment	100,026,807	-	-	-	-	(7,319,817)	92,706,990
Infrastructure WIP	1,010,715,408	718,109,551	-	(126,934,904)	-	-	1,601,890,055
Leased Infrastructure	23	-	-	-	(23)	-	-
Machinery and Equipment	2,110,048	1,345,754	-	-	-	(919,186)	2,536,616
	6,348,345,527	729,732,937	(22,004,869)	-	(19,748,596)	(225,621,021)	6,810,703,979

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Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2019

Description	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Impairment	Depreciation	Total
Land	3,983,917	-	-	-	-	-	3,983,917
Furniture and fixtures	10,587,576	1,266,311	(408,887)	-	-	(2,940,726)	8,504,274
Transport Assets	35,983,410	2,321,403	(538,434)	-	-	(7,446,827)	30,319,552
IT equipment	2,160,532	898,272	(133,243)	-	-	(952,942)	1,972,620
Infrastructure	4,621,572,827	-	-	760,326,759	(94,334)	(191,092,374)	5,190,712,878
Other property, plant and equipment	107,439,292	-	-	-	-	(7,412,485)	100,026,807
Infrastructure WIP	875,234,126	895,808,041	-	(760,326,759)	-	-	1,010,715,408
Leased Infrastructure	23	-	-	-	-	-	23
Machinery and Equipment	3,025,883	198,900	(17,237)	-	-	(1,097,498)	2,110,048
	5,659,987,586	900,492,928	(1,097,801)	-	(94,334)	(210,942,852)	6,348,345,527

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
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8. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Assets pledged as security

The municipality did not pledge any of its assets as security.

Land and buildings carried at fair value

The municipality's Land and Buildings are accounted for according to the cost model and therefore no fair value has been determined.

Expenditure incurred to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment

Expenditure incurred to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment included in Statement of Financial Performance under Contracted services

Land and Buildings	6,064,237	1,116,123
Infrastructure - Sanitation	16,382,842	10,547,867
Infrastructure - Water	58,765,535	71,079,593
Other Assets	2,426,921	4,806,680
	85,064,556	87,550,263

Other movements of Property, Plant and Equipment are in respect of Work-in-Progress completed and transferred to Cost.

Work-in-progress

The municipality has incurred expenditure on capital projects which were not completed at year-end. The details of the carrying amounts of expenditure included in each class of assets are listed below:

Infrastructure - Sewerage	364,092,532	312,997,300
Infrastructure - Water	1,215,634,471	685,886,539
Buildings	22,163,052	11,831,676
	1,601,890,055	1,010,715,515

Delayed Projects

Projects that are currently in progress are experiencing significant delays.

Project name	Service	Completion Date	Closing Balance
Upper Mhlalane WS	Water Supply	-	45,784,129
Ntsonyini-Ngqongweni Reg Water Supply	Water Supply	-	17,682,756
KSD Ward 18 Sanitation	Sewer	-	5,932,659
Mhlontlo Ward 21 Sanitation	Sewer	-	4,037,968
Mhlontlo Ward 22 Sanitation	Sewer	-	1,518,288
Ingquza Hill Ward 8 Sanitation	Sewer	-	5,277,892
Ingquza Hill Ward 19 Sanitation	Sewer	-	166,868
Ingquza Hill Ward 15 Sanitation	Sewer	-	3,923,297
ingquza hill ward 29 sanitation	Sewer	-	3,094,026
PSJ Ward 5 Sanitation	Sewer	-	1,411,580
KSD PIP: Mqanduli Corridor	Water Supply	-	14,804,746
Mqanduli Sec Bulk Water Supply	Water Supply	-	121,487,902
PSJ Ward 18	Water Supply	-	2,392,225
Mqanduli Corridor	Water Supply	-	10,846,807
Mthatha South	Water Supply	-	37,405,166
Thornhill	Water Supply	-	757,284
Rosedale / HighBury WTW	Water Supply	-	57,212,761
Libode	Water Supply	-	18,350,000
KSD PIP: Rosedale	Water Supply	-	34,966
Mthambalala Water Supply	Water Supply	2020/02/26	1,242,816
Mithonyameni	Water Supply	2020/02/06	1,753,122
KSD ward 26 & 35	Water Supply	2020/02/06	3,279,567
Masameni Water Supply	Water Supply	2019/12/06	4,984,626
KweNxura Water Supply	Water Supply	2019/12/06	3,671,961
Ntokozweni	Water Supply	2020/03/27	5,808,822
Balasi Water Supply	Water Supply	2019/12/06	3,177,314
Mcobothini Mission and Surrounds Ward 21 Water Supply	Water Supply	2020/03/27	1,233,277
KwaYhu, Qojana & Gqwara Water Supply	Water Supply	2020/02/06	4,502,779
Ndzondeni, Manqilo Water Supply	Water Supply	2020/02/26	943,068
			382,718,671

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
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9. Intangible Assets

Description	2020			2019		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value
Computer software	13,949,652	(11,964,334)	1,985,318	13,771,652	(10,970,841)	2,800,811

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2020

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	2,800,811	178,000	(993,492)	1,985,319

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2019

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	4,344,880	-	(1,544,069)	2,800,811

Other information

The amortisation expense has been included in the line item "Depreciation and Amortisation" in the Statement of Financial Performance (see Note 28).

All of the municipality's Intangible Assets are held under freehold interests and no Intangible Assets had been pledged as security for any liabilities of the municipality. No restrictions apply to any of the Intangible Assets of the municipality.

9.1 Significant Intangible assets

Significant Intangible Assets, that did not meet the recognition criteria for Intangible Assets as stipulated in GRAP 31, are the following:

(i) Website Costs incurred during the last two financial years, if applicable, have been expensed and not recognised as Intangible Assets. The municipality cannot demonstrate how its website will generate probable future economic benefits or service potential.

9.2 Intangible assets with Indefinite useful lives

The municipality amortises all its Intangible Assets and non of such assets are regarded as having indefinite useful lives. The useful lives of the Intangible Assets remain unchanged from the previous year.

9.3 Impairment of Intangible assets

No impairment losses have been recognised on Intangible Assets of the municipality at the reporting date.

9.4 Work-in-Progress

The municipality had no capital projects for Intangible Assets which were not completed at year-end.

9.5 Delayed Projects

No projects that are currently in progress are experiencing significant delays.

10. Investment Property

Description	2020			2019		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value
Investment property	2,200,000	-	2,200,000	2,200,000	-	2,200,000

Estimated Fair Value of Investment Property at 30 June

No Investment Property had been pledged as security for any liabilities of the municipality and there are no contractual obligations on Investment Property. There are no restrictions on the realisability of Investment Property or the remittance of revenue and proceeds of disposal.

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Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
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10. Investment Property (Continued)

Impairment of Investment Property

No impairment losses have been recognised on Investment Property of the municipality at the reporting date.

Work-in-Progress

The municipality had no capital projects for Investment Property which were not completed at year-end.

Delayed Projects

No projects that are currently in progress are experiencing significant delays

11. Heritage Assets

Description	2020			2019		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying value
Statues and Monuments	247,025	-	247,025	247,025	-	247,025

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2020

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Statues and Monuments	247,025	-	-	247,025

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2019

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Statues and Monuments	247,025	-	-	247,025

Impairment of Heritage Assets

No impairment losses have been recognised on Heritage Assets of the municipality at the reporting date.

Heritage Assets measured after recognition using the Revaluation Model

The municipality's Heritage Assets are accounted for according to the cost model and therefore no fair value has been determined.

Work-in-Progress

The municipality had no capital projects for Heritage Assets which were not completed at year-end.

Delayed Projects

No projects that are currently in progress are experiencing significant delays

12. Consumer Deposits

Water	3,449,431	3,213,932
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Consumer Deposits are paid by consumers on application for new water connections. The deposits are repaid when the water connections are terminated. In cases where consumers default on their accounts, the municipality can utilise the deposit as payment for the outstanding account.

No interest is paid or accrued on Consumer Deposits held.

13. Employee Benefit Liabilities - Current portion

Current Portion of Post-retirement Medical Aid Benefits Liability (See Note 17)	891,000	680,000
Current Portion of Long-term Service Liability (See Note 17)	4,139,000	2,531,000
	5,030,000	3,211,000

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14. Employee Benefit Liabilities - Current portion (Continued)

The movement in provisions are reconciled as follows:.

	Long-term Service	Post-retirement
30 June 2020		
Balance at beginning of year	2,531,000	680,000
Transfer from non-current	4,139,000	891,000
Expenditure incurred	(3,212,000)	(717,000)
(Over) / Under-Provision	681,000	37,000
	4,139,000	891,000

	Long-term Service	Post-retirement
30 June 2019		
Balance at beginning of year	3,127,000	496,000
Transfer from non-current	2,531,000	680,000
Expenditure incurred	(2,647,000)	(496,000)
(Over) / Under-Provision	(480,000)	-
	2,531,000	680,000

14. Payables from Exchange Transactions

Trade payables	244,985,902	264,520,640
Payments received in advanced	12,570,667	13,443,833
Retentions	67,638,792	31,912,474
Staff bonuses	12,224,229	10,024,247
Staff leave	81,727,910	59,945,935
Other Creditors	177,162	177,162
	419,324,662	380,024,293

Staff Bonuses

Staff Bonuses accrue to the staff of the entity on an annual basis, subject to certain conditions. The provision is an estimate of the amount due at the reporting date.

Staff Leave

Staff Leave accrues to the staff of the municipality on an annual basis, subject to certain conditions. The provision is an estimate of the amount due at the reporting date.

No interest is charged for the first 30 days from the date of receipt of the invoice. Thereafter interest is charged in accordance with the credit policies of the various individual creditors that the municipality deals with. The municipality has policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

The municipality did not default on any payment of its Creditors. No terms for payment have been renegotiated by the municipality.

15. Payables from Non-Exchange Transactions

Sundry Creditors	12,423,390	3,813,518
Salaries control accounts	136,712	3,535,619
	12,560,102	7,349,137

No credit period exists for Payables from Non-exchange Transactions, neither has any credit period been arranged. No interest is charged on outstanding amounts.

The municipality did not default on any payment of its Creditors. No terms for payment have been renegotiated by the municipality

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16. Unspent Conditional Grants and Receipts			
Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:			
The Unspent Conditional Grants and Receipts are invested in investment accounts until utilised.			
National: WSIG Funds		75,157,569	129,658,643
National: RBIG Funds		201,552,813	164,069,993
National: MIG Funds		181,023,908	45,177,168
National: FMG Funds		685	-
		<u>457,734,975</u>	<u>338,905,803</u>

See Note 25 for the reconciliation of Grants from Government. The Unspent Grants are cash backed by term deposits and prepayments in Amatola water. The municipality complied with the conditions attached to all grants received to the extent of revenue recognised.

17. Employee Benefit Liabilities

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

Carrying value

Present value of the defined benefit obligation-wholly unfunded	88,881,861	88,482,861
Present value of the defined benefit obligation-partly or wholly funded	30,057,000	25,057,191
	<u>118,938,861</u>	<u>113,540,052</u>
Post-retirement health care benefits liability		
Opening balance	88,482,861	63,412,861
Contributions by plan participants	1,327,000	25,750,000
Assumed in an entity combination	(928,000)	(680,000)
	<u>88,881,861</u>	<u>88,482,861</u>

The municipality provides certain post-retirement health care benefits by funding the medical aid contributions of qualifying retired members of the municipality. According to the rules of the Medical Aid Funds, with which the municipality is associated, a member (who is on the current Conditions of Service) is entitled to remain a continued member of such medical aid fund on retirement, in which case the municipality is liable for a certain portion of the medical aid membership fee. The municipality operates an unfunded defined benefit plan for these qualifying employees. No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 30 June 2020 by Alexander Forbs, Fellow of the Actuarial Society of South Africa. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method

The members of the Post-employment Health Care Benefit Plan are made up as follows:

In-service members (Employees)	673	612
In-service non-members (Employees)	478	548
Continuation members (Retirees, widowers and orphans)	8	7
	<u>1,159</u>	<u>1,167</u>

The liability in respect of past service has been estimated as follows:

In-service members (Employees)	71,535,000	68,642,000
In-service non-members (Employees)	15,181,000	17,557,000
Continuation members (Retirees, widowers and orphans)	3,057,000	2,964,000
	<u>89,773,000</u>	<u>89,163,000</u>

The municipality makes monthly contributions for health care arrangements to the following Medical Aid Schemes:

- Bonitas
- Fedhealth
- Hosmed
- LA Health
- Medshield
- Samwumed
- GEMS
- Keyhealth

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Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
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17. Employee Benefit Liabilities (Continued)

The Current-service Cost for the year ending 30 June 2020 is estimated to be R9 086 000, whereas the cost for the ensuing year is estimated to be R8 266 000 (30 June 2019: R9 099 000 and R10 819 000 respectively).

Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance

Current service cost	9,086,000	9,099,000
Past service cost	89,162,681	63,908,681
Interest cost	9,771,000	6,322,000
Actuarial (gains) losses	(17,530,000)	10,329,000
Settlement	(717,000)	(496,000)
	89,772,681	89,162,681

Key assumptions used

Assumptions used at the reporting date:

Discount rates used	14.9%	11%
Medical cost trend rates	11.2%	9%
Proportion of employees opting for early retirement	3.33%	1.5%

Expected Retirement age

Expected Retirement Age - Males and Females	63	63
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The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

Present value of fund obligations	89,772,681	89,162,681
Unfunded Accrued Liability	89,772,681	89,162,681
Total Benefit Liability	89,772,681	89,162,681

The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance are as follows:

Current Service Cost	9,086,000	9,099,000
Interest Cost	9,771,000	6,322,000
Actuarial Losses / (Gains)	(17,530,000)	10,329,000
	1,327,000	25,750,000

The effect of a 1% movement in the assumed rate of health care cost inflation is as follows:

	One percentage point increase	One percentage point increase
Increase: -		
Effect on the aggregate of current service cost and the interest cost	17,916,319	19,327,319
Effect on defined benefit obligation	107,689,000	108,490,000
Decrease: -		
Effect on the aggregate of current service cost and the interest cost	(14,262,681)	(15,174,681)
Effect on defined benefit obligation	(75,510,000)	(73,988,000)

The municipality expects to make a contribution of R8 266 000 (2019: R9 086 000) to the Defined Benefit Plans during the next financial year.

Long Service Awards Liability

Balance at the beginning of the year	25,057,191	23,674,191
Contributions to provision	9,819,809	3,434,000
Transfer to Current Provisions	(4,820,000)	(2,051,000)
	30,057,000	25,057,191

The municipality operates an unfunded defined benefit plan for all its employees. Under the plan, a Long service Bonus Award is payable after 5 years of continuous service, and every 5 years of continuous service thereafter to 45 years, to employees. The provision is an estimate of the long-service based on historical staff turnover. No other long-service benefits are provided to employees.

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17. Employee Benefit Liabilities (Continued)

The most recent actuarial valuations of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out at 30 June 2020 by Alexander Forbs, Fellow of the Actuarial Society of South Africa. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method

At year end, 1 097 (2019: 1 113) employees were eligible for Long-service Awards.

The Current-service Cost for the year ending 30 June 2020 is estimated to be R3 211 000, (30 June 2019: R3 209 000).

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Discount rates used	7.20%	8%
Expected Retirement Age - Males and Females	63	63

Movements in the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation were as follows:

Balance at the beginning of the year	27,588,191	26,801,191
Current Service Costs	3,211,000	3,209,000
Interest Costs	2,335,000	2,527,000
Benefits paid	(3,212,000)	(2,647,000)
Actuarial Losses / (Gains)	4,274,000	(2,302,000)
Rounding Adjustment	(191)	-
	34,196,000	27,588,191

The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

Present value of fund obligations	34,196,000	27,588,191
Unfunded accrued liability	34,196,000	27,588,191
Total Benefit Liability	34,196,000	27,588,191

The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance are as follows:

Current service	3,211,000	3,209,000
Interest cost	2,335,000	2,527,000
Actuarial Losses / (Gains)	4,274,000	(2,302,000)
	9,820,000	3,434,000

The history of experienced adjustments is as follows:

Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation	34,196,000	27,588,191
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The effect of a 1% movement in the assumed rate of long service cost inflation is as follows:

Increase:		
Effect on the aggregate of current service cost and the interest cost	98,200	34,340
Effect on defined benefit obligation	1,805,000	1,670,000
Decrease		
Effect on the aggregate of current service cost and the interest cost	(98,200)	(34,340)
Effect on defined benefit obligation	(2,012,000)	(1,518,000)

The municipality expects to make a contribution of R9 820 000 (2019: R3 434 000) to the defined benefit plans during the next financial year.

18. Accumulated surplus

The Accumulated Surplus consists of the following Internal Funds and Reserves:

Accumulated Surplus / (Deficit) due to the results of Operations	6,446,719,960	6,446,719,960
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Refer to Statement of Changes in Net Assets for more detail and the movement on Accumulated Surplus.

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Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
19. Service Charges			
Sale of water		218,010,284	193,658,835
Sewerage and sanitation charges		56,824,017	52,992,747
		274,834,301	246,651,582

The amounts disclosed above for revenue from charges are in respect of services rendered which are billed to the consumers on a monthly basis according to approved tariffs.

Calculation of Cash Flow

Service Charges Income	274,834,301	246,651,582
Opening Balance Debtors: Service Charges	437,372,620	687,253,951
Closing Balance Debtors: Service Charges	(569,005,651)	(437,372,620)
Opening Balance Debtors: Interest on arrears	(113,091,927)	(154,440,140)
Closing Balance Debtors: Interest on arrears	134,288,848	113,091,927
Amounts written-off as bad debts	(11,468,530)	(345,747,969)
	152,929,661	109,436,731

20. Rental of Facilities and Equipment

Venue hire	36,582	97,810
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Rental revenue earned on facilities and equipment is in respect of hall and equipment rented out.

21. Interest Earned - External Investments

Bank Accounts	6,158,788	9,540,054
Investments	20,663,444	30,787,716
	26,822,232	40,327,770

22. Interest Earned - Outstanding Debtors

Interest Earned - Service Debtors	27,544,912	41,772,269
	27,544,912	41,772,269

Calculation of Cash Flow:

Interest Earned Income	54,367,144	82,100,039
Opening Balance Debtors: Interest on arrear	113,091,927	154,440,140
Closing Balance Debtors: Interest on arrear	(134,288,848)	(113,091,927)
	33,170,223	123,448,252

23. Operational Revenue

Tender documents	-	36,148
Sundry Income	371,136	-
	371,136	36,148

Calculation of Cash Flow:

Income from Other revenue	371,136	36,148
Income from Rental of Facilities	36,582	97,810
Income from Agency Services	186,995	139,182
Opening balance of Other debtors: Exchange transactions	3,987,605	3,222,243
Closing balance of Other debtors: Exchange transactions	-	(3,987,605)
Opening balance of debtors: Non-Exchange transactions	4,231,712	9,236,070
Closing balance of debtors: Non-Exchange transactions	(1,034,990)	(4,231,712)
Opening balance VAT receivable	55,752,380	53,177,078
Closing balance VAT receivable	(48,925,752)	(45,012,685)
Opening balance - Consumer deposits	(3,213,932)	(2,930,638)
Closing balance - Consumer deposits	3,449,431	3,213,932
	14,841,166	12,959,822

The amounts disclosed above for Operational revenue are in respect of services, other than described in Notes 19 to 22 which are billed to or paid for by the users as the services are required according to approved tariffs.

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Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
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24. Income from Agency Services

Commission Received		<u>186,995</u>	<u>139,182</u>
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The amounts disclosed above is generated from commission fees received from third parties for deducting and paying over the amounts (Garnish orders) deducted from employees

25. Government Grants and Subsidies Received

Operating grants

Equitable share		836,207,738	791,526,000
		<u>836,207,738</u>	<u>791,526,000</u>

Conditional grants

National: EPWP		6,294,000	4,882,000
National: FMG		2,114,315	2,115,000
National: MIG		497,471,990	726,597,408
National: WSIG		154,577,349	145,476,357
National: Department of Roads and Transport		3,112,000	2,971,841
National: RBIG		172,215,180	240,799,098
National: MDRG		4,201,000	-
Provincial: EC Housing		12,771,420	5,284,162
SITA Skills Development Grant		1,116,661	910,441
		<u>853,873,915</u>	<u>1,129,036,307</u>
		<u>1,690,081,653</u>	<u>1,920,562,307</u>

Calculation of Cash Flow:

Government Grants and Subsidies		1,690,081,653	1,920,562,307
Opening balance conditional grants prepayments		209,801,187	233,261,787
Closing balance conditional grant prepayments		(132,672,949)	(209,801,187)
Opening Balance of Unspent Grants		(338,905,803)	(233,261,787)
Closing Balance of Unspent Grants		457,734,975	338,905,803
		<u>1,886,039,062</u>	<u>2,049,666,924</u>

The Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) was allocated for the construction of water and sanitation infrastructure where previously there were was no infrastructure in order to provide for water as basic need. No funds have been withheld.

In terms of MFMA circular No 48 all conditional allocations (excluding interest earned thereon) that at year-end are not utilised, must revert back to the National Revenue Fund unless the relevant receiving officer can prove to the satisfaction of the National Treasury that the unspent allocation is committed to identifiable projects.

National: EPWP Funds

Current-year receipts		6,294,000	4,882,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses		<u>(6,294,000)</u>	<u>(4,882,000)</u>
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).			

The Financial Management Grant is paid by the National Treasury to municipalities to help implement the financial management reforms required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), 2003. No funds have been withheld.

National: FMG Funds

Current-year receipts		2,115,000	2,115,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses		<u>(2,114,315)</u>	<u>(2,115,000)</u>
		<u>685</u>	<u>-</u>
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).			

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Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
25. Government Grants and Subsidies Received (Continued)			
National: WSIG Funds			
Balance unspent at beginning of year		129,658,643	-
Current-year receipts		100,000,000	275,135,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses		-	(6,844,039)
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Capital expenses		(154,577,349)	(138,632,318)
Other adjustments / Refunds		-	-
		75,081,294	129,658,643
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).			
This grant was received for the building and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure in the district. No funds have been withheld.			
National: Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)			
Balance unspent at beginning of year		164,069,993	95,162,091
Current-year receipts		209,698,000	309,707,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses		-	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Capital expenses		(172,215,180)	(240,799,098)
Other adjustments / Refunds		-	-
		201,552,813	164,069,993
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).			
This grant was received for the building and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure in the district. No funds have been withheld.			
National: Department Roads and Transport			
Current-year receipts		3,112,000	2,937,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		(3,112,000)	(2,937,000)
		-	-
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).			
Provincial: EC Housing			
Current-year receipts		11,953,078	5,284,162
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		(11,953,078)	(5,284,162)
		-	-
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).			
National: MIG			
Balance unspent at beginning of year		45,177,167	138,099,696
Current-year receipts		633,395,000	619,684,000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses		-	(74,494,497)
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		(497,471,990)	(638,112,032)
Other adjustments / Refunds		-	-
		181,100,177	45,177,167
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).			
National: MDG			
Current-year receipts		4,201,000	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses		-	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue		(4,201,000)	-
Other adjustments / Refunds		-	-
		-	-
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).			
National: SITA Skills Development Grant			
Current-year receipts		916,225	910,441
Conditions met - transferred to revenue: Operating expenses		(916,225)	(910,441)
		-	-
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).			

The SITA grant is paid by the National Treasury to municipalities to finance skills development costs. No funds have been withheld.

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26. Employee Related Costs			
Basic Salaries		406,294,345	314,875,283
Bonus		29,116,738	19,899,456
Medical aid - company contributions		19,782,816	17,139,556
UIF		2,588,782	2,396,627
SDL		4,834,174	4,672,942
Leave pay provision charge		27,858,918	13,334,789
Overtime payments		58,379,135	44,527,615
Long-service awards		251,713	259,089
Acting allowances		2,586,056	1,154,995
Travel Allowances		33,499,317	38,167,364
Housing benefits and allowances		19,231,736	18,184,230
Telephone allowance		5,902,014	2,820,624
Contributions: Group Life Insurance		14,387,422	10,174,579
Defined Benefit Plan expense		8,368,000	9,165,000
Pensions - Company Contributions		57,685,038	43,177,960
		690,766,204	539,950,108
Calculation of Cash Flow			
Employee Related Costs		689,616,204	556,826,108
Opening balance of employee benefit liabilities		113,540,052	87,087,052
Closing balance of employee benefit liabilities		(118,938,861)	(113,540,052)
Opening balance of Provision for Long-term Service		2,531,000	3,127,000
Closing balance of Provision for Long-term Service		(4,139,000)	(2,531,000)
Opening balance of Post-retirement benefits		680,000	496,000
Closing balance of Post-retirement benefits		(891,000)	(680,000)
		682,398,395	530,785,108
REMUNERATION OF SECTION 57 EMPLOYEES:			
Remuneration of Municipal Manager			
Annual Remuneration		1,260,125	1,260,125
Car Allowance		120,000	120,000
Bonuses		78,448	97,763
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		57,715	53,064
Housing Subsidy		240,000	240,000
		1,756,288	1,770,952
Remuneration of Chief Financial Officer			
Annual Remuneration		900,484	861,604
Car Allowance		526,975	526,975
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		50,283	46,185
		1,477,742	1,434,764
Remuneration of Director: Chief of Staff - Office of the Executive Mayor			
Annual Remuneration		686,310	1,192,521
Car Allowance		105,000	120,000
Bonuses		-	92,920
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		28,757	50,357
Housing Subsidy		-	120,000
		820,067	1,575,797
Director: Chief of Staff- Office of the Executive Mayor was appointed in 1 October 2019			
Remuneration of Director: Community and Social Affairs			
Annual Remuneration		1,159,964	1,121,083
Car Allowance		180,000	180,000
Bonuses		87,495	93,424
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		48,452	45,475
		1,475,911	1,439,982

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26. Employee Related Costs (Continued)			
Remuneration of the Director: Corporate Services			
Annual Remuneration		1,187,459	1,208,579
Car Allowance		240,000	180,000
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		51,372	47,652
		1,478,831	1,436,231
Remuneration of the Director: Human Settlement			
Annual Remuneration		806,823	727,902
Car Allowance		389,504	249,835
Bonuses		65,766	61,406
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds		37,800	34,647
Housing Subsidy		-	88
		1,299,892	1,073,877
Remuneration of the Director: Technical Services			
Annual Remuneration		993,810	397,887
Car Allowance		180,000	75,000
Bonuses		79,578	-
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		49,503	19,000
Housing Subsidy		180,000	75,000
		1,482,891	566,887
Director: Technical Services was appointed in 1 February 2019			
Remuneration of the Director: Office of the Executive Mayor			
Annual Remuneration		1,219,591	1,180,711
Car Allowance		120,000	120,000
Bonuses		98,393	92,464
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		-	45,683
		1,437,984	1,438,858
Remuneration of the Director: Rural and Economic Development			
Annual Remuneration		1,216,470	1,208,579
Car Allowance		180,000	180,000
Bonuses		92,968	-
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		51,755	48,508
		1,541,192	1,437,087
Remuneration of the Director: Internal Audit			
Annual Remuneration		1,105,863	458,082
Car Allowance		180,000	105,000
Bonuses		61,395	-
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		38,027	14,221
		1,385,285	577,303
Director: Internal Audit was appointed in 1 December 2018			
Remuneration of the Director: Speaker's Office / Legislature			
Annual Remuneration		1,164,207	1,125,327
Car Allowance		180,000	180,000
Bonuses		92,895	87,849
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		52,524	45,781
Leave Benefits		286,537	-
		1,776,163	1,438,957

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26. Employee Related Costs (Continued)			
Remuneration of the Chief of Staff: Speaker's Office / Legislature			
Annual Remuneration		570,348	1,247,927
Car Allowance		15,000	-
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		21,955	43,940
		607,302	1,291,867
Chief of Staff: Speaker's Office / Legislature Appointed 31 December 2019			
Remuneration of the Director: Municipal Managers Office			
Annual Remuneration		1,187,459	1,248,579
Car Allowance		240,000	140,000
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		51,435	51,316
Leave Benefits		-	303,977
		1,478,894	1,743,872
Remuneration of the Director: Water Services			
Annual Remuneration		1,116,449	1,077,569
Car Allowance		122,400	112,200
Contributions to UIF, Salga, Group life and SDL		51,528	47,492
Housing Subsidy		111,963	111,963
		1,402,341	1,349,224
Staff Leave Benefits			
Director: Municipal Managers Office		-	303,977
Director: Speaker's Office / Legislature		286,537	-
		286,537	303,977
27. Remuneration of Councillors			
Executive Mayor		1,057,241	916,168
Deputy Executive Mayor		867,686	815,432
Mayoral Committee Members		6,619,042	7,644,092
Speaker		846,368	815,373
Councillors		11,230,714	10,874,575
Traditional Leaders		690,976	1,237,483
		21,312,027	22,303,123
In-kind benefits			
The Councillors occupying the position of Executive Mayor, Speaker and Mayoral Committee Members of the municipality serve in a full-time capacity. Each of these Councillors are provided with office accommodation and secretarial support at the expense of the municipality in order to enable them to perform their official duties.			
The Chairman and all Board Members are part-time. In order to enable them to carry out their responsibilities efficiently and effectively, they are provided with computer equipment with data bundles.			
The Executive Mayor is entitled to stay at the mayoral residence owned by the Council at less than market related rate. The Executive Mayor has use of a Council owned vehicle for official duties. The Mayor has one full-time bodyguard and a full-time driver.			
28. Depreciation and Amortisation			
Property, plant and equipment		225,621,019	210,942,938
Intangible assets		993,492	1,544,069
		226,614,511	212,487,007
29. Impairment Loss			
Receivables from exchange transactions impairment adjustment		75,200,720	-
Long-Term Debt impairment adjustment		-	1,199,163
Asset impairment adjustment		19,748,596	3,064,094
		94,949,316	4,263,256
30. Bad Debts Written off			
Service Charges		10,766,969	300,650,408
		10,766,969	300,650,408
31. Finance Costs			
Employee benefit obligation: Interest Cost		12,106,000	8,849,000
Other interest paid		505,101	465,986
		12,611,101	9,314,986
The "Other interest paid" relates to interest paid to the Eskom, KSD Municipality and Telkom overdue accounts.			

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32. Bulk Purchases			
Water		47,200,703	35,044,992
		47,200,703	35,044,992
Bulk Purchases are the cost of commodities not generated by the municipality, which the municipality distributes in the municipal area for resale to the consumers. Water is purchased from the Department of Water Affairs.			
33. Contracted Services			
Professional Services		13,017,605	20,783,344
Outsourced Services		62,255,457	71,835,307
Contractors		105,999,573	136,037,159
		181,272,635	228,655,810
Calculation of Cash Flow:			
Expenditure for Contracted Services		181,272,635	228,655,810
Expenditure for Bulk Purchases		47,200,703	35,044,992
Opening Balance of Payables: Exchange Transactions		380,024,293	355,819,868
Closing Balance of Payables: Exchange Transactions		(419,324,662)	(380,024,293)
Opening Balance of Inventories		(16,704,811)	(20,372,360)
Closing Balance of Inventories		7,566,477	16,704,811
		180,034,635	235,828,828
34. Transfers and Subsidies			
Transfers			
Ntinga Development Agency		56,270,160	35,030,158
		56,270,160	35,030,158
Subsidies			
Community projects		59,415,285	108,468,613
Free Basic Services		24,415,366	55,945,736
Social Aid		24,304,242	18,089,875
		108,134,893	182,504,223
Eastern Cape Housing Programme			
EC Housing - Construction completed		12,065,420	5,284,162
		12,065,420	5,284,162
		176,470,473	222,818,543
The municipality received R11 687 620 in the current year to construct 69 houses in Mabulwini and Mbokazi and as at end of the year all 69 houses were completed. There were not houses under construction as at 30 June 2020.			
Community Projects			
Community Projects are in respect of local economic development projects within the municipality's area of jurisdiction.			
Free Basic Services			
Free Basic Services are programmes aimed at providing free basic service levels to indigent households.			
Local Municipalities			
Local Municipalities are municipalities within the jurisdiction of OR Tambo district municipality.			
Municipal Entities			
Municipal Entities are entities under control of the municipality to enable the entities to fulfil their mandates.			
Social Aid			
Social Aid constitutes social assistance programmes aimed at improving the social condition of people within the municipality's area of jurisdiction.			
35. Inventory Consumed			
Inventory Consumed - General Stores		36,313,260	29,191,771
		36,313,260	29,191,771

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Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
36. Operational Costs			
Advertising, Publicity and Marketing		5,944,849	8,526,493
Assets less than capital threshold		46,900	47,569
Bank Charges, Facility and Card Fees		583,861	548,772
Bargaining council		6,023,690	5,331,900
Cleaning Materials		582,033	-
Communication		10,667,185	12,980,353
Courier and delivery service		42,058	127,328
Electricity		49,725,980	53,371,376
Entertainment		70,370	399,844
Expenditure incurred on Conditional grants		7,848,391	30,306,566
External Audit Fees		7,574,194	9,819,123
External computer services		5,589,127	5,823,740
Hire charges		30,793,055	34,763,102
Insurance underwriting		1,786,002	2,163,032
Learnership and Internships		17,917,805	14,120,380
Licences		503,293	877,083
Other Operational Costs		-	73,166
Printing, publications and books		270,847	1,324,159
Professional bodies, membership and subscriptions		45,894	22,472
Registration Fees		3,792,560	4,214,560
Travel Agency Fees		2,084,956	4,399,968
Travelling and Subsistence		43,794,143	69,581,802
Uniform and protective clothing		4,267,261	3,246,558
Wet fuel		12,465,892	11,567,094
		212,420,346	273,636,441
Calculation of Cash Flow:			
Expenditure for Operational Costs		212,420,345	273,636,441
Expenditure for Transfers and Subsidies		176,470,473	222,818,550
Opening Balance of Payables: Non-Exchange Transactions		7,349,137	1,029,626
Closing Balance of Payables: Non-exchange Transactions		(12,560,102)	(7,349,137)
Inventory Consumed		36,313,260	29,191,771
		419,993,113	519,327,251

The amounts disclosed above for Other operational costs are in respect of costs incurred in the general management of the municipality and not direct attributable to a specific service or class of expense

37. Reversal of Impairment

Receivables from exchange transactions impairment reversal	-	229,052,444
Receivables from non-exchange transactions impairment adjustment	678,654	-
	678,654	229,052,444

38. Cash Generated from Operations

Surplus	301,110,051	591,245,204
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	226,614,511	212,487,007
Gain on sale of assets and liabilities	22,004,868	1,050,862
Contributions to Post-retirement Health Care Benefits	1,327,000	25,750,000
Expenditure incurred from Post-retirement Health Care Benefits	(717,000)	(496,000)
Contribution to Long Service Awards liability	9,819,809	3,434,000
Expenditure incurred from Long Service Awards liability	(3,212,000)	(2,647,000)
Reversal of Impairment	(678,654)	(229,052,444)
Debt impairment - (Receivables from exchange transactions)	75,200,720	-
Debt impairment - (Long-Term Receivables)	-	1,199,163
Asset Impairment	19,748,596	3,064,094
Bad debts written off	10,766,969	300,650,408

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Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
38. Cash Generated from Operations (Continued)			
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease / (Increase) Inventories		9,138,334	3,667,549
Decrease / (Increase) in Receivables from exchange transactions		(127,970,000)	(85,892,306)
Decrease / (Increase) in Receivables from Non-Exchange transactions		2,518,068	5,004,358
Decrease / (Increase) in Prepayments		77,128,238	(119,411,552)
Decrease / (Increase) in VAT Receivable		(3,638,675)	(2,575,301)
(Decrease) / Increase in Payables from exchange transactions		39,300,369	24,204,425
(Decrease) / Increase in Payables from non-exchange		5,210,968	6,319,503
(Decrease) / Increase in Unspent Grants		118,829,172	248,516,169
(Decrease) / Increase in Consumer deposits		235,500	283,295
		782,736,844	986,801,433

39. Financial Instruments Disclosure**Categories of financial instruments**

Financial assets - Amortised at cost	2020		2019
Receivables from Exchange - Sewerage	23,623,144	-	14,239,177
Receivables from Exchange - Water	90,001,410	-	62,820,446
Receivables from Exchange - Other Receivables	11,376,118	-	1,272,479
Receivables from Non-Exchange - Short-term Loans	-	-	2,500
Receivables from Non-Exchange - Sundry debtors	1,034,990	-	3,550,558
Cash and cash equivalents - Call deposits	199,482,396	-	118,361,546
Cash and cash equivalents - Bank Balances	123,473,130	-	151,768,073
Financial liabilities - Amortised at cost	2020		2019
Payables from exchange transactions - Trade Creditors	244,985,902		268,718,906
Payables from exchange transactions - Retentions	67,638,792		31,912,474
Payables from exchange transactions - Other Creditors	177,162		177,162

40. Related Party Transactions

All Related Party Transactions are conducted at arm's length, unless stated otherwise.

Interest of Related Parties

No Related Party Interests have been identified/declared for the two financial years under review.

○ R Tambo Ntinga Development Agency is wholly controlled by the municipality.

○ R Tambo Ntinga Development Agency is utilising free offices provided by the municipality.

Loans granted to Related Parties

In terms of the MFMA, the municipality may not grant loans to its Councillors, Management, Staff and Public with effect from 1 July 2004.

Loans to Local Municipalities

Between 2008 and 2009 OR Tambo made payments amounting of R8 741 167.29 to Port St Johns municipality in a form of a loan. Due to continued cash flow problems at Port St Johns, its council offered a piece of land valued R8 800 000 to OR Tambo as a settlement of the loan. The official transfer of ownership of the land did not occur immediately and in 2010 Port St Johns municipality indicated that the size of the land offered was reduced to 3.5 hectares. Based on this OR Tambo impaired the land value initially capitalised and reduced it to R2 200 000.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

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Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
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40. Related Party Transactions (Continued)

Compensation of Related Parties

Compensation of Key Management Personnel and Councillors is set out in Notes 26 and 27 to the Annual Financial Statements. The names and positions of key management personnel are as follows:

Hlazo O.N.	Municipal Manager
Moleko M.	Chief Financial Officer
Matomela B.	Director: Municipal Manager's Officer
Dunywa P.A.X.	Director: Rural Economic Development Programme
Mnyanda N.	Director: Human Settlement
Madzadzela .	Director: Community and Social Services
Mbatane N.	Director: Office of the Executive Mayor
Velem A.	Director: Water and Sanitation Services
Tseane T.	Director: Legislature
Mphako F.	Director: Human Resources (Acting Municipal Manager)
Nogwanya S.	Chief of Staff - Office of the Executive Mayor
Mandla S.	Director: Internal Audit
Sondaba M.	Chief of Staff - Legislature
Ndwandwa M.	Director: Technical Services

Purchases from Related Parties

The municipality did not buy goods from any companies which can be considered to be Related Parties.

Other Related Party Transactions

Grants paid by the Municipality:

Grants paid to Ntinga OR Tambo Development Agency include funds for administration costs and operations at Adam Kok Farms. A breakdown of Ntinga OR Tambo Development Agency transactions is as follows:

Ntinga OR Tambo Development Agency - Operational Grants	56,270,160	35,030,158
	56,270,160	35,030,158

The municipality did not make any cash transfers to the local municipalities in current year however in-kind transfers and subsidies disclosed under note 32 were made to local municipalities within the jurisdiction of OR Tambo District.

41. Principal and Agents Related Transactions

Eastern Cape Department of Housing

The municipality has a standing contractual arrangement with the Eastern Cape Department of Housing wherein the municipality is appointed as a developer for the construction of community houses. In terms of the signed agreement all risks associated with the construction of houses are transfer to the municipality from project commencement until completion. According to the agreement the municipality is not entitled to any commission or agency fees for the implementation of the housing programme.

In line with paragraph 3.27 of the Accounting for Housing Grant Programme guideline, where the municipality is appointed as project developer, the definition of a principal-agent arrangement is not met, and therefore, is not within the scope of GRAP 109 - Accounting for Principals and Agents. Paragraph 5.4 states that where the municipality is appointed as the developer GRAP 11 (Construction contracts) and GRAP23 (Revenue from non-exchange transactions) apply.

The revenue recognised as a result of grant expenditure has been disclosed under note 25, Grants and Subsidies and expenditure is disclosed under note 34, Transfers and subsidies made.

The contract revenue and contract costs associated with the construction contract were recognised as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity as at end of the year. There were no funds recieved in advances at year end and retentions are included under Payables from exchange transactions.

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Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
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42. Statutory Receivables

Statutory receivables are receivables that arise from legislation, supporting regulations, or similar means; and require settlement by another entity in cash or another financial asset. The municipality does not accrued or receive revenue from taxes, fines or penalties and there were not outstanding DORA allocated conditional grants at year end.

43. Commitments

Authorised capital expenditure

Already contracted for but not provided for

- Infrastructure	1,125,541,872	1,156,910,949
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Not yet contracted for and authorised by accounting officer

- Infrastructure	-	-
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Total commitments

Authorised capital expenditure	<u>1,125,541,872</u>	<u>1,156,910,949</u>
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This committed expenditure relates to Infrastructure and will be financed from Government grants.

44. Contingencies

Contingent Liabilities

(i) Claims for Services Rendered:

- Claims in lieu of services rendered have been lodged against the municipality. The claim was lodged by Topaz Computers for R4 402 580 and Sherriff Kokstad for R211 303	<u>4,613,883</u>	<u>4,613,883</u>
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(iii) Labour Cases:

Labour claims have been instituted against the municipality and are being contested. The outcome of is still uncertain.	<u>6,663,274</u>	<u>6,926,189</u>
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(iv) Claim for Damages Suffered:

Claim for damage suffered due to non-payment	16,129,025	32,019,025
Claim for damage suffered due to loss of life	8,700,000	7,900,000
Claim for damage to property	800,000	800,000
	<u>25,629,025</u>	<u>40,719,025</u>
	<u>36,906,182</u>	<u>52,259,097</u>

Contingent Assets

(i) Claim for Fraudulent payments:

Fraudulent payments made by employee	<u>7,706,669</u>	<u>7,935,306</u>
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(ii) Claim for Over payments:

Overpayments made to service providers	<u>1,453,626</u>	<u>1,453,626</u>
	<u>9,160,296</u>	<u>9,388,932</u>

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
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45. Prior-Year Adjustments

Presented below are those items contained in both statement of financial position and the statement of financial performance that have been affected by prior-year adjustments:

Statement of Financial Position	As previously reported	Correction of error	Restated	Reference
Inventories	16,704,811	-	16,704,811	
Receivables from exchange transactions	82,319,707	-	82,319,707	
Receivables from Non-exchange Transactions	3,553,058	-	3,553,058	
Prepayments	105,983,669	103,817,518	209,801,187	P_01
VAT receivable	57,006,736	(1,254,356)	55,752,380	P_02
Cash and cash equivalents	270,129,619	-	270,129,619	
Property, Plant and Equipment	6,499,820,599	(151,475,072)	6,348,345,527	P_03
Intangible assets	2,800,811	-	2,800,811	
Investment property	2,200,000	-	2,200,000	
Heritage Assets	247,025	-	247,025	
Consumer Deposits	(3,213,932)	-	(3,213,932)	
Employee Benefit Liabilities - Current portion	(3,211,000)	-	(3,211,000)	
Payables from Exchange Transactions	(384,222,558)	4,198,265	(380,024,293)	P_04
Payables from Non-exchange Transactions	(7,349,137)	-	(7,349,137)	
Unspent Conditional Grants and Receipts	(235,088,285)	(103,817,518)	(338,905,803)	P_05
Employee Benefit Liabilities	(113,540,052)	-	(113,540,052)	
Accumulated Surplus	(5,731,692,009)	177,327,305	(5,554,364,704)	P_06
	562,449,062	28,796,142	591,245,205	

Statement of Financial Performance	As previously reported	Correction of error	Restated	Reference
Service Charges	(246,651,582)	-	(246,651,582)	
Rental of Facilities and Equipment	(97,810)	-	(97,810)	
Interest Earned - External Investments	(40,327,770)	-	(40,327,770)	
Interest Earned - Outstanding Debtors	(41,772,269)	-	(41,772,269)	
Operational revenue	(36,148)	-	(36,148)	
Income from agency services	(139,182)	-	(139,182)	
Government Grants and Subsidies Received	(1,881,390,335)	(39,171,972)	(1,920,562,307)	S_07
Employee related costs	539,039,667	910,441	539,950,108	S_08
Remuneration of councillors	22,303,123	-	22,303,123	
Depreciation and amortisation	192,288,254	20,198,750	212,487,004	S_09
Impairment Loss	86,600,916	(82,337,659)	4,263,257	S_10
Bad debts written off	-	300,650,408	300,650,408	S_11
Finance costs	9,314,986	-	9,314,986	
Bulk Purchases	35,038,658	6,334	35,044,992	S_12
Contracted Services	228,655,810	-	228,655,810	
Transfers and Subsidies	127,489,128	95,329,415	222,818,543	S_13
Inventory Consumed	29,191,771	-	29,191,771	
Operational Costs	368,965,858	(95,329,415)	273,636,443	S_14
Reversal of Impairment	-	(229,052,444)	(229,052,444)	S_15
(Gain) / Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	1,050,862	-	1,050,862	
Actuarial gains/losses	8,027,000	-	8,027,000	
	(562,449,062)	(28,796,142)	(591,245,205)	

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Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019 Restated*
Cash Flow Statement			
	As previously reported	Correction of error	Restated
Service Charges	109,436,731	-	109,436,731
Interest income	123,448,252	-	123,448,252
Other receipts	17,950,457	4,990,635	22,941,092
Transfers and subsidies	2,010,494,952	(39,171,972)	1,971,322,980
Employee related costs	(529,874,667)	910,441	(528,964,226)
Remuneration of Councillors	(22,303,123)	-	(22,303,123)
Finance Costs	(465,986)	-	(465,986)
Suppliers Paid	(235,828,828)	-	(235,828,828)
Other payments	(519,327,252)	-	(519,327,252)
Net cash flows from operating activities	953,530,535	(33,270,896)	920,259,639
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(867,222,032)	33,270,897	(833,951,135)
Purchase of other intangible assets	-	-	-
Purchases of heritage assets	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of assets	46,857	-	46,857
Net cash flows from investing activities	(867,175,175)	33,270,897	(833,904,278)
(Repayments) / Acquisitions of Long term loans	-	-	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	-	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	86,355,360		86,355,360
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	183,774,259		183,774,259
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	270,129,619	-	270,129,619

Explanations for Prior year error adjustments

P_01 - Pre-payments

Pre-payments were adjusted by R103 817 518 being advances paid to Amatola Water and included in the WIP.

P_02 - VAT Receivables

VAT Receivable sub-account were adjusted as follows: VAT Output from R40 564 963 to R282 975 489, VAT Input from R9 237 182 to R302 341 765 and the VAT Control account from R88 334 518 to R36 386 103. All these adjustments did not affect or change the overall balance of VAT Receivables as the adjustments were mainly re-classifications between the sub-accounts as disclosed in Note 6.

P_03 - Property Plant and Equipment

Property plant and equipment was restated by R151 475 072 being R48 606 018 for accumulated depreciation, R2 155 169 for repairs and maintenance and VIP toilets erroneously capitalised, R 7 030 423 for terminated projects, R91 823 480 being assets funded from old Amatola water Pre-payments and not capitalised and R1 859 996. The Infrastructure completed assets and work-in-progress (WIP) were both adjusted by R793 440 233 being completed projects that were included in WIP in the Prior year.

P_04 - Payables from Exchange transactions:

Payables from Exchange transactions were adjusted by R4 198 265 being -R150 600 for prior year unrecorded liabilities and R4 355 229 being duplicated accrual.

P_05 - Unspent Conditional Grants and Receipts

The unspent conditional were adjusted by R103 817 518 being being RBIG and MIG capital project funds paid in advance to Amatola Water in the prior years.

P_06 - Accumulated Surplus

Accumulated assets are adjusted by R177 327 305 being R28 407 267 for Accumulated depreciation and impairment of Infrastructure assets, R2 101 129 Repairs and maintenance erroneously capitalised, R7 030 423 for terminated project, R150 630 unrecorded DWA liability, R54 040 for VIP toilets expenditure capitalised, R1 859 996 adjustment on movable assets, (R4 355 229) for cancelled accrual included in prior year balance and R142 079 049 Unspent Grants.

S_07 - Government Grants and Subsidies Received

Government Grants and Subsidies Received have been adjusted by R39 171 972 being R910 441 for Skills Development Grant that was erroneously netted off against Skills Development Grant expenditure in the prior year and R38 261 531 being recognition of expenditure of grant fund in Amatola Water.

S_08 - Employee Related Costs

Employee Related Cost has been adjusted by R910 441 being Skills Development Grant that was erroneously netted off against Skills Development Grant expenditure in the prior year.

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S_09 - Depreciation

Depreciation was restated from R192 288 254 to R212 479 340 as a result of completed assets that were disclosed under WIP in 2019.

S_10 - Impairment loss

Impairment was adjusted by R82 337 659 as a result of change in the method of disclosure for Reversal of Impairment and bad debt written off. Refer to the explanation for Bad debts written off and Reversal of Impairment for further details. Asset Impairment was restated downwards by R2 969 759 being impairment incorrectly calculated.

S_11 - Bad debts written off

Debtors' write-off amounting to R300 650 408 (R345 747 968 VAT inclusive) was deducted against the accumulated impairment instead of disclosing it as a separate line item in the Statement of Financial Performance thereby resulting in impairment loss of R82 337 658. The net effect of this restatement is zero as it increases revenue by R263 410 310 (VAT inclusive) and replacing impairment loss of R82 337 658 with a write-off amounting to R345 747 968 leaving a variance of R82 337 658 which equates to the Impairment loss disclosed in the prior year.

S_12 - Bulk Purchases

Bulk Purchases were adjusted by R6 334 being accruals to recorded in the prior year.

S_13 - Transfers and subsidies made

Transfers and subsidies made were adjusted by R95 329 415 being expenditure on VIP toilets classified as Operational Cost instead of Transfers and Subsidies paid in the prior year.

S_14 - Operational Costs

Operational Costs were adjusted by R95 329 415 being expenditure on VIP toilets classified as Operational Cost instead of Transfers and Subsidies paid in the prior year.

S_15 - Reversal of Impairment

Reversal of impairment amounting to 229 052 444 (R263 410 310 VAT inclusive) was not determined and disclosed in 2018/19. Debtors' write-off amounting to R345 747 968 was deducted against the accumulated impairment instead of disclosing it as a separate line item in the Statement of Financial Performance thereby resulting in impairment loss of R82 337 658. The net effect of this restatement is zero as it increases revenue by R263 410 310 and replacing impairment loss of R82 337 658 with a write-off amounting to R345 747 968 leaving a variance of R82 337 658 which equates to the Impairment loss disclosed in the prior year.

T_01 - Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flow Statement was affected by the changes mentioned above.

Capital Commitments

Capital commitments have been restated from R1 147 676 032 to R1 159 109 949.

Irregular Expenditure

Subsequent to the review of the prior year irregular expenditure register, the 2018/19 total was restated from R981 044 089 to R913 140 281.

46. Comparative figures

The comparative figures were restated as a result of the effect of prior period errors (Note 45).

47. Risk Management

Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the municipality's income or the value of its holdings in Financial Instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity Risk is the risk that the municipality will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its Financial Liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The municipality's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the municipality's reputation.

Liquidity Risk is managed by ensuring that all assets are reinvested at maturity at competitive interest rates in relation to cash flow requirements. Liabilities are managed by ensuring that all contractual payments are met on a timeous basis and, if required, additional new arrangements are established at competitive rates to ensure that cash flow requirements are met. Maturity analysis for Financial Liabilities (where applicable) that shows the remaining undiscounted contractual maturities.

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The table below analyses the municipality's financial liabilities and net-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date.

	2020	Less than 1 year	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Financial liabilities - Amortised at cost				
Payables from exchange transactions - Trade Creditors	244,985,902	244,985,902	-	-
Payables from exchange transactions - Retentions	67,638,792	67,638,792	-	-
Payables from exchange transactions - Other Creditors	177,162	177,162	-	-
	2019	Less than 1 year	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Financial liabilities - Amortised at cost				
Payables from exchange transactions - Trade Creditors	268,718,906	268,718,906	-	-
Payables from exchange transactions - Retentions	31,912,474	31,912,474	-	-
Payables from exchange transactions - Other Creditors	177,162	177,162	-	-

Credit risk

Credit Risk is the risk of financial loss to the municipality if a customer or counterparty to a Financial Instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the municipality's receivables from customers and investment securities. Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:

Financial assets - Amortised at cost	2020	2019
Receivables from Exchange - Sewerage	23,623,144	14,239,177
Receivables from Exchange - Water	90,001,410	62,820,446
Receivables from Exchange - Other Receivables	11,376,118	1,272,479
Receivables from Non-Exchange - Short-term Loans	-	2,500
Receivables from Non-Exchange - Sundry debtors	1,034,990	3,550,558
Cash and cash equivalents - Call deposits	199,482,396	118,361,546
Cash and cash equivalents - Bank Balances	123,473,130	151,768,073

Interest rate risk

Interest Rate Risk is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows associated with a financial instrument will fluctuate in amount as a result of market interest changes.

Potential concentrations of interest rate risk consist mainly of variable rate deposit investments, long-term receivables, consumer debtors, other debtors, bank and cash balances.

The municipality limits its counterparty exposures from its money market investment operations by only dealing with registered banks (Absa Bank, First National Bank, Nedbank, Investec and Standard Bank). No investments with a tenure exceeding twelve months are made.

Consumer Debtors comprise of a large number of service debtors, dispersed across different industries and geographical areas. Consumer debtors are presented net of a provision for impairment.

In the case of debtors whose accounts become in arrears, it is endeavored to collect such accounts by "levying of penalty charges", "demand for payment", "restriction of services" and, as a last resort, "handed over for collection", whichever procedure is applicable in terms of Council's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy. Consumer Deposits are increased accordingly.

The municipality is not exposed to interest rate risk as the municipality borrows funds at fixed interest rates. The municipality's exposures to interest rates on Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are detailed in the Credit Risk Management section of this note.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the Statement of Financial Position date. The analysis is prepared by averaging the amount of the investment at the beginning of the financial year and the amount of the investment at the end of the financial year. A 100 basis point increase or decrease was used, which represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the municipality's:

Credit Risk Management

Credit Risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the municipality. The municipality has a sound credit control and debt collection policy and obtains sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The municipality uses its own trading records to assess its major customers. The municipality's exposure of its counterparties are monitored regularly. Potential concentrations of credit rate risk consist mainly of variable rate deposit investments, long-term receivables, consumer debtors, other debtors, bank and cash balances.

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47. Risk Management (Continued)

Investments/Bank, Cash and Cash Equivalents

The municipality limits its counterparty exposures from its money market investment operations (financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired) by only dealing with Absa Bank, First National Bank, Nedbank, Standard Bank and Investec. No investments with a tenure exceeding twelve months are made.

Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and Other Receivables are amounts owed by consumers and are presented net of impairment losses. The municipality has a credit risk policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. The municipality is compelled in terms of its constitutional mandate to provide all its residents with basic minimum services without recourse to an assessment of creditworthiness. Subsequently, the municipality has no control over the approval of new customers who acquire properties in the designated municipal area and consequently incur debt for sewerage and water services rendered to them.

The municipality limits this risk exposure in the following ways, in addition to its normal credit control and debt management procedures:

- The application of section 118(3) of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA), which permits the municipality to refuse connection of services whilst any amount remains outstanding from a previous debtor on the same property;
- A new owner is advised, prior to the issue of a revenue clearance certificate, that any debt remaining from the previous owner will be transferred to the new owner, if the previous owner does not settle the outstanding amount;
- The requirement of a deposit for new service connections, serving as guarantee and are reviewed annually;
- Encouraging residents to install water management devices that control water flow to households, and/or prepaid electricity meters.

There were no material changes in the exposure to credit risk and its objectives, policies and processes for managing and measuring the risk during the year under review. The municipality's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying value of each financial asset in the Statement of Financial Position, without taking into account the value of any collateral obtained. The municipality has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of consumers, and is not concentrated in any particular sector or geographical area.

The municipality establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of anticipated losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

Payment of accounts of consumer debtors, who are unable to pay, are renegotiated as an ongoing customer relationship in response to an adverse change in the circumstances of the customer in terms of the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy

Long-term Receivables and Other Debtors are individually evaluated annually at reporting date for impairment or discounting. A report on the various categories of debtors is drafted to substantiate such evaluation and subsequent impairment / discounting, where applicable.

The municipality does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The municipality defines counterparties as having similar characteristics if they are related entities. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings.

The table below shows the balance of the 5 major counterparties at the balance sheet date. Management is of the opinion that, although these parties are the 5 counterparties with highest outstanding balances, no significant credit risk exposure exists based on the payment history of the parties. They have been included in the Provision for Impairment of Consumer Debtors.

48. Going Concern

(i) On 31 May 2019 the Council adopted the 2019/20 to 2021/22 Budget. This three-year Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) to support the ongoing delivery of municipal services to residents reflected that the Budget was cash-backed over the three-year period.

ii) The municipality's Budget is subjected to a very rigorous independent assessment process to assess its cash-backing status before it is ultimately approved by Council.

(iii) Strict daily cash management processes are embedded in the municipality's operations to manage and monitor all actual cash inflows and cash outflows in terms of the cash-flow forecast supporting the Budget. The cash management processes is complemented by monthly reporting, highlighting the actual cash position, including the associated risks and remedial actions to be instituted.

(iv) As the municipality has the power to levy fees, tariffs and charges, this will result in an on-going inflow of revenue to support the on-going delivery of municipal services. Certain key financial ratios, such as liquidity, cost coverage, debtors' collection rates and creditors' payment terms are closely monitored and the necessary corrective actions instituted.

Taking the aforementioned into account, management has prepared the Annual Financial Statements on the Going Concern Basis.

49. Events after the reporting date

No events having financial implications requiring disclosure occurred subsequent to 30 June 2020.

50. Private Public Partnerships

The municipality was not a party to any Private Public Partnerships during the year under review.

51. Unauthorised Expenditure

Opening balance	14,637,683	1,005,909
Add: Unauthorised expenditure current year - per vote	4,285,276	611,963
Add: Unauthorised expenditure current year - Conditional grants	-	14,025,720
Less: Approved by the council or condoned	-	(1,005,909)
	18,922,959	14,637,683

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52. Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure			
Opening balance		19,463,186	24,697,735
Add: Fruitless expenditure current year - Interest Paid		505,101	465,986
Add: Fruitless expenditure current year - Salaries paid to terminated EPWP workers		-	499,500
Less: Approved by the council or condoned		-	(6,200,036)
Less: Amounts recovered (not condoned)		(142,500)	-
Less: Amounts not recoverable (not condoned)		-	-
		19,825,787	19,463,186

The fruitless and wasteful expenditure relates to: Interest paid to the Eskom, KSD Municipality and Telkom overdue accounts as well as SARS.

53. Irregular Expenditure

Audited Opening balance	1,350,754,625	3,151,477,633
Correction of prior period error	(67,903,809)	-
Restated Opening balance	1,282,850,816	3,151,477,633
Add: Irregular Expenditure - current year	696,189,593	913,140,281
Irregular Expenditure relating to contracts awarded in the current period	77,856,814	409,241,498
Irregular Expenditure relating to contracts awarded in prior periods	618,332,779	503,898,783
Less: Amounts written off	-	(2,781,767,097)
Amounts written off - current period	-	-
Amounts written off - prior periods	-	(2,781,767,097)
Less: Amounts recoverable	-	-
Amounts recoverable - current period	-	-
Amounts recoverable - prior periods	-	-
	1,979,040,409	1,282,850,816

Details of irregular expenditure – Current year	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings		
Expenditure contrary to SCM Procedures on inviting of Quotations - R7 489 767 (2019: R43 111 055)	No actions taken - to be submitted to Council for condonement.	7,489,767	43,111,055
Expenditure contrary to SCM Procedures on awarding of Contracts- R688 699 826 (2019: R937 933 035)	No actions taken - to be submitted to Council for condonement.	688,699,826	937,933,035
		696,189,593	981,044,090

54. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act

Contributions to organised local government - SALGA

Opening balance	-	-
Current year subscription / fee	12,151,230	5,331,900
Amount paid - current year	(12,151,230)	(5,331,900)
Amount paid - previous years	-	-
	-	-

Audit fees

Opening balance	203,446	236,899
Current year subscription / fee	7,575,429	9,819,123
Amount paid - current year	(7,575,429)	(9,615,687)
Amount paid - previous years	(203,446)	(236,889)
	-	203,446

PAYE and UIF

Opening balance	-	-
Current year subscription / fee	136,759,538	100,708,404
Amount paid - current year	(136,759,538)	(100,708,404)
Amount paid - previous years	-	-
	-	-

The balance represents PAYE, SDL and UIF deducted from the June 2020 payroll. These amounts were paid during July 2020.

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54. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act (Continued)**Pension and Medical Aid Deductions**

Opening balance	-	-
Current year subscription / fee	132,003,663	99,549,953
Amount paid - current year	(132,003,663)	(99,549,953)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

VAT

VAT Receivable	<u>59,391,055</u>	<u>55,752,380</u>
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The net of VAT input payables and VAT output receivables are shown in Note 5. All VAT returns have been submitted by the due date throughout the year.

Councillors' arrear consumer accounts

The following Councillors had arrear accounts outstanding for more than 90 days at 30 June 2020:

30 June 2020

	Outstanding more than 90 days	Total
Mandita K.D.	2,616	2,616
Mdledle N.	10,266	10,266
Sokanyile T.	6,862	6,862
	<u>19,743</u>	<u>19,743</u>

30 June 2019

	Outstanding more than 90 days	Total
Rolobile I.	37,676	37,676
Zozo D.M.	6,967	6,967
Giyose RM	22,396	22,396
Sokanyile T.	5,715	5,715
	<u>72,755</u>	<u>72,755</u>

55. Deviation from supply chain management regulations

Paragraph 12(1) of Government gazette No. 27636 issued on 30 May 2005 states that a supply chain management policy must provide for the procurement of goods and services by way of written / verbal quotations, formal written quotations and a competitive bidding process, depending on the specified threshold values.

Paragraph 36 of the above mentioned gazette also provides that the accounting officer may dispense with the official procurement process in certain circumstances provided that he/she records the reasons for any deviations, reports them to the next meeting of the Council and include as a note to the financial statements.

Various items were procured during the financial year under review and the process followed in procuring those goods deviated from the provisions of paragraph 12 (1) as stated above. The reasons for the deviations were documented and reported to the Accounting Officer who considered them and subsequently approved the deviations from the normal supply chain management regulation. These deviations have also been reported to Council.

The reasons for the deviations were mainly due to emergency cases, sole/single suppliers and impracticality in following the official procurement processes.

Incident

Emergency in terms of SCM Policy	85,000	1,036,619
Impractical to obtain quotations	1,374,012	343,315
Sole provider of goods and services in area	1,162,820	13,155,354
	<u>2,621,832</u>	<u>14,535,288</u>

The following deviations do not have a fixed contract value, they were made on rate or quotation basis:

Impracticality:- Fuel Contracts

Meyers Delta (Caltex), Shell (Stigos Service Station), Sasol Owen Dam and Shell (Grosvenor Motors).

Impracticality:- Repairs and Maintenance of vehicles

Toyota (Buffalo Toyota), Isuzu (Meyers Motors), Nissan (Fleet Dynamics), Mercedes Benz (Ronnies Motors), and Audi(NTT),

Emergency:- Covid-19 Related Procurement

Water Carting - 26 Trucks (Water Tankers) appointed for three (3) months.

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56. Bulk Water Losses in terms of section 125 of the MFMA

	Lost Units	Tariff	Value
30 June 2020 - Unaccounted Water Losses	3,276,728	2.22	7,274,337
30 June 2019 - Unaccounted Water Losses	5,016,494	2.21	11,086,452

Water Losses occur due to inter alia , leakages, the tampering of meters, the incorrect ratios used on bulk meters, faulty meters and illegal water connections. The problem with tampered meters and illegal connections is an ongoing process, with regular action being taken against defaulters. Faulty meters and leakages are replaced/repared as soon as they are reported.

Volumes in KL / year

Water Inventory - opening balance	90,929	67,135
System Input volume	21,658,937	15,881,217
Billed Consumption	(10,805,864)	(10,814,649)
Free Basic Water provided	(7,582,180)	(30,096)
Water Inventory - closing balance	(85,094)	(90,929)
Distribution loss	(3,276,728)	(5,012,678)
	-	-
Percentage Distribution Loss	15%	31%